



AUSTRALIA

HISTORY OF AUSTRALIA

Dernback Collection

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Dernback Collection

Slideshow

The Dernback Collection consists of a number of slideshows. These are produced with the computer program Power Point. The subject is often history. The design and layout of these slideshows is almost like a picture book. Text and images are mixed. The language is sometimes in Swedish and sometimes in English. Storage: Internet Archive

Slideshow Store

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Dernback Collection

Slideshow

About Me

My name is Anders Dernback. I have created several thousand slideshows over the years. These do not require a teacher, but can be studied as if it were a picture book with text. Most often the subject is history. I have chosen to let more people benefit from this and read them or have students read them. They can be used for teaching purposes.





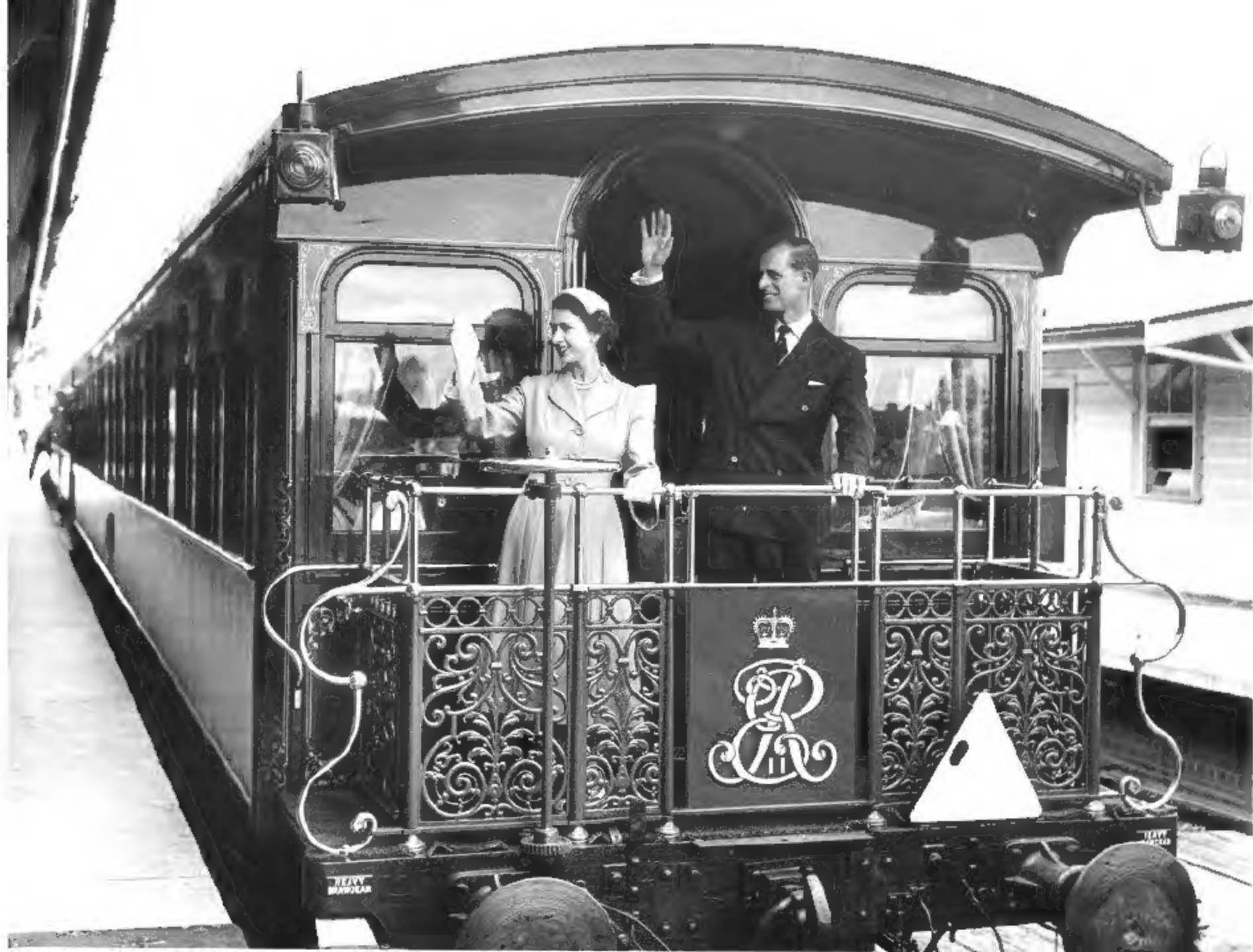
MOUNTED POLICE AND NATIVE BLACK TRACKERS, FAR NORTH, SOUTH AUST

A Timber Village, Newlands, W.A.



Narrogin, W.A.







The History of Australia Facebook group is the best Facebook group to join if you really want to learn Australian history.



HISTORY OF AUSTRALIA

The amount and high level of design of images and texts in 50 slideshows gives an idea of why you should join the group

VICTORIAN ARCHITECTURE



London



Queen Victoria, 1819-1901,
by Bassano, 1882. Glass copy
negative, half-plate.





**ST MARY'S CATHEDRAL,
SYDNEY, IN VICTORIAN
GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE
(1882)**



PLACE VIGER CANADA



**THE JOHN
RYLANDS
LIBRARY IN
MANCHESTER**

In the strictest sense, the Victorian era covers the duration of Victoria's reign as Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, from her accession on 20 June 1837—after the death of her uncle, William IV—until her death on 22 January 1901, after which she was succeeded by her eldest son, Edward VII. Her reign lasted for 63 years and seven months, a longer period than any of her predecessors. The term 'Victorian' was in contemporaneous usage to describe the era.





**Queen
Mary of
Denmark**



Mary (born Mary Elizabeth Donaldson; 5 February 1972) is Queen of Denmark as the wife of King Frederik X.

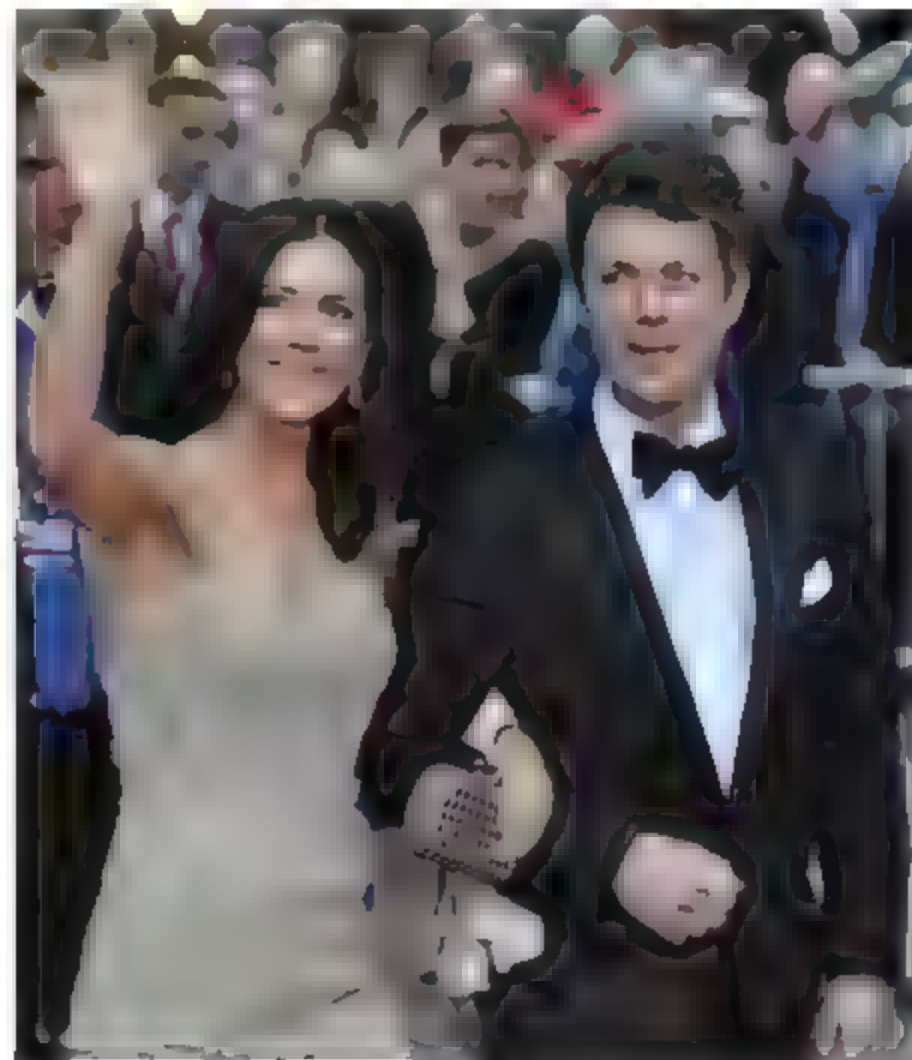
In 2000, Mary met Frederik (then Crown Prince of Denmark) while attending the 2000 Summer Olympics in Sydney. They married on 14 May 2004 at Copenhagen Cathedral. They have four children: Christian, Isabella, Vincent and Josephine. Since her marriage, she has carried out engagements on behalf of the Danish monarchy and currently serves as patron of over 30 charitable organisations, including the United Nations Population Fund, the European regional office of the World Health Organization, the Danish Refugee Council and Julemærkefonden. She founded her award-winning social organisation the Mary Foundation in 2007.

In 2019, Mary was made a rigsforstander which allows her to act as regent when the monarch is abroad. She became queen consort following the abdication of her mother-in-law, Queen Margrethe II, on 14 January 2024, becoming the first Australian-born queen consort.

Mary Elizabeth Donaldson was born 5 February 1972 at Queen Alexandra Hospital in Battery Point, Hobart. She is youngest of four children to Scottish parents, Henrietta (née Horne), an executive assistant to the vice-chancellor of the University of Tasmania, and John Dalgleish Donaldson, an academic and mathematics professor. Her paternal grandfather was Captain Peter Donaldson (1911–1978). She was named after her grandmothers, Mary Dalgleish and Elizabeth Gibson Melrose, and was born and raised in Hobart, Australia. She has two older sisters, Jane Stephens and Patricia Bailey, and an older brother, John Stuart Donaldson. Her mother died from complications following heart surgery on 20 November 1997 when Mary was 25. In 2001, her father married the British author and novelist Susan Moody (née Horwood).

During her childhood, she was involved in sports and other extracurricular activities both at school and elsewhere. She studied music, playing piano, flute, and clarinet, also playing basketball and hockey.

In 1974, Mary began schooling at Clear Lake City Elementary School in Houston, Texas, when her father, a professor of applied mathematics, worked at the Johnson Space Center.[8] She then moved to Sandy Bay, Tasmania, from 1975 to 1977. Her primary education, from 1978 to 1983, was at Waimea Heights with her secondary schooling (1984–1987) being at Tarooma High School, and matriculation (1988–1989) at Hobart College. She studied at the University of Tasmania from 1990 to 1994, graduating with a combined Bachelor of Commerce and Bachelor of Laws degree on 27 May 1995. Between 1994 and 1996, she attended a graduate program and qualified with certificates in advertising from the Advertising Federation of Australia (AFA) and direct marketing from the Australian Direct Marketing Association (ADMA).





Mary attends the wedding of Victoria of Sweden. She is pictured here surrounded by (left to right): Frederik; Willem-Alexander of the Netherlands; Máxima of the Netherlands; Mette-Marit of Norway; and Beatrix of the Netherlands.



Her native language is English, and she studied French during her secondary education. In 2002, she briefly worked as an English tutor in Paris while dating Crown Prince Frederik. After moving to Denmark and prior to her marriage, Donaldson studied Danish as a foreign language at Studieskolen in Copenhagen in 2003.

Mary worked for Australian and global advertising agencies after graduating in 1995. Upon graduation she moved to Melbourne to work in advertising. She became a trainee in marketing and communications with the Melbourne office of DDB Needham, taking a position of account executive. In 1996, she was employed by Mojo Partners as an account manager. In 1998, six months after her mother's death, she resigned and travelled to America and Europe. In Edinburgh, she worked for three months as an account manager with Rapp Collins Worldwide; then, in early 1999, she was appointed as an account director with the international advertising agency Young & Rubicam in Sydney.

In June 2000, she moved to a smaller Australian agency, Love Branding, working for a short time as the company's first account director. However, in the (Australian) spring of 2000 until December 2001, she became sales director and a member of the management team of Belle Property, a real estate firm. In the first half of 2002 Donaldson taught English at a business school in Paris but, on moving to Denmark permanently, she was employed by Microsoft Business Solutions (5 September 2002 – 24 September 2003) near Copenhagen as a project consultant for business development, communications and marketing.



Marriage and children

Fredrik and Mary at the wedding of Victoria and Daniel Westling (Stockholm, June 2010).

Further information: Wedding of Frederik, Crown Prince of Denmark, and Mary Donaldson

Mary and Frederik married on 14 May 2004 in Copenhagen Cathedral, in Copenhagen. The couple reportedly spent their honeymoon in Africa.

The couple have four children:

Crown Prince Christian Valdemar Henri John, born 15 October 2005 at Rigshospitalet in Copenhagen

Princess Isabella Henrietta Ingrid Margrethe, born 21 April 2007 at Rigshospitalet in Copenhagen

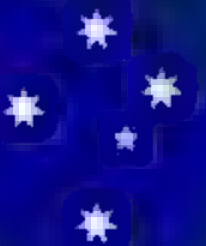
Prince Vincent Frederik Minik Alexander, born 8 January 2011 at Rigshospitalet in Copenhagen

Princess Josephine Sophia Ivalo Mathilda, born 8 January 2011 at Rigshospitalet in Copenhagen





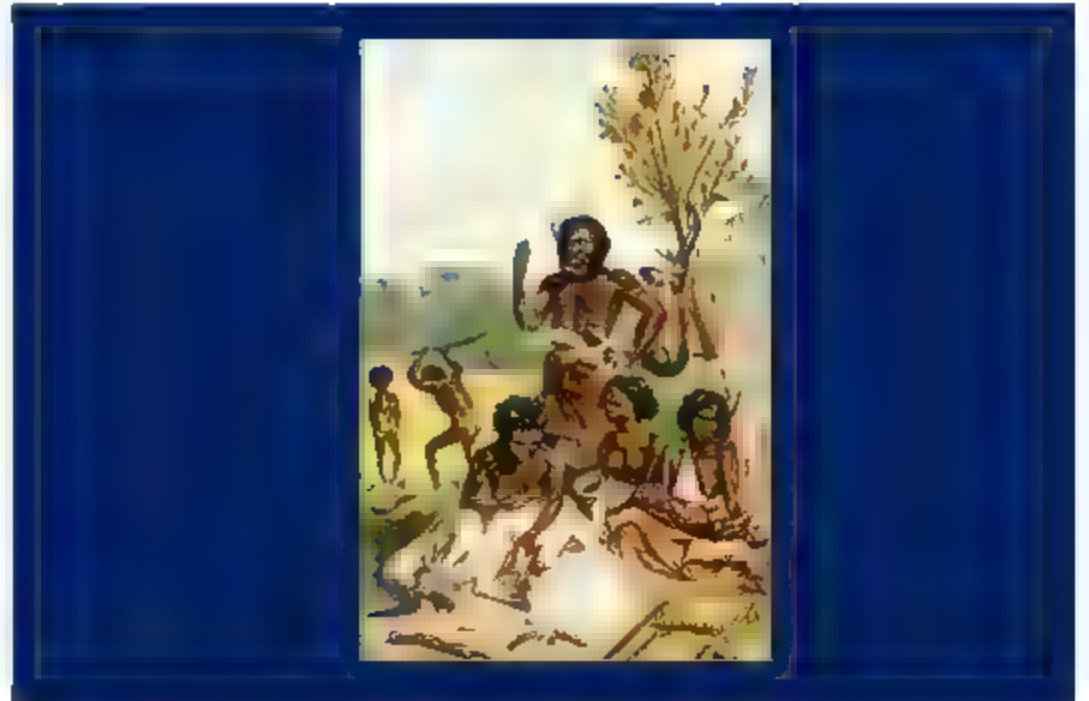
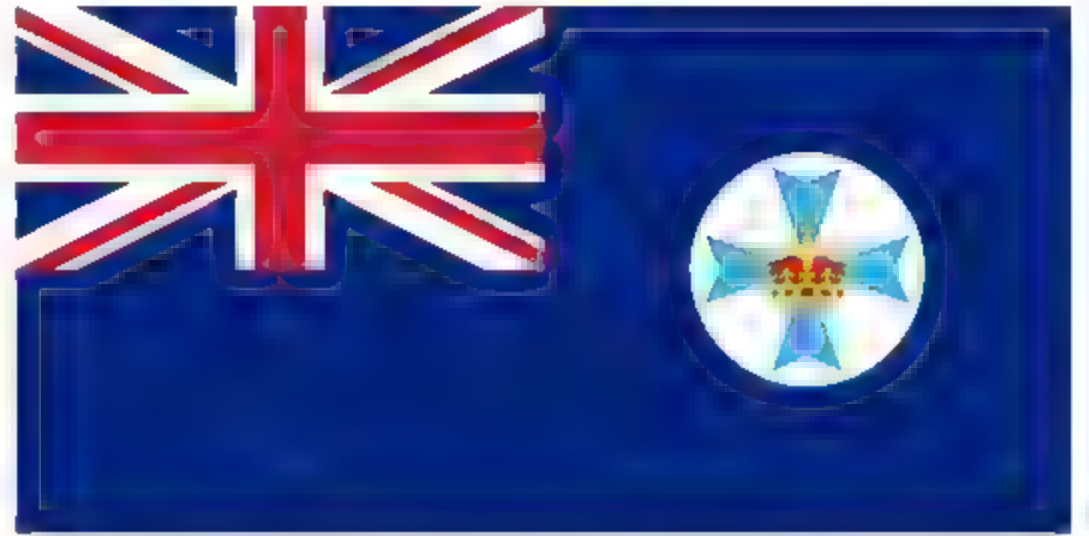
DERNBACKS HISTORIA



1918



HISTORY OF QUEENSLAND



HISTORY OF QUEENSLAND

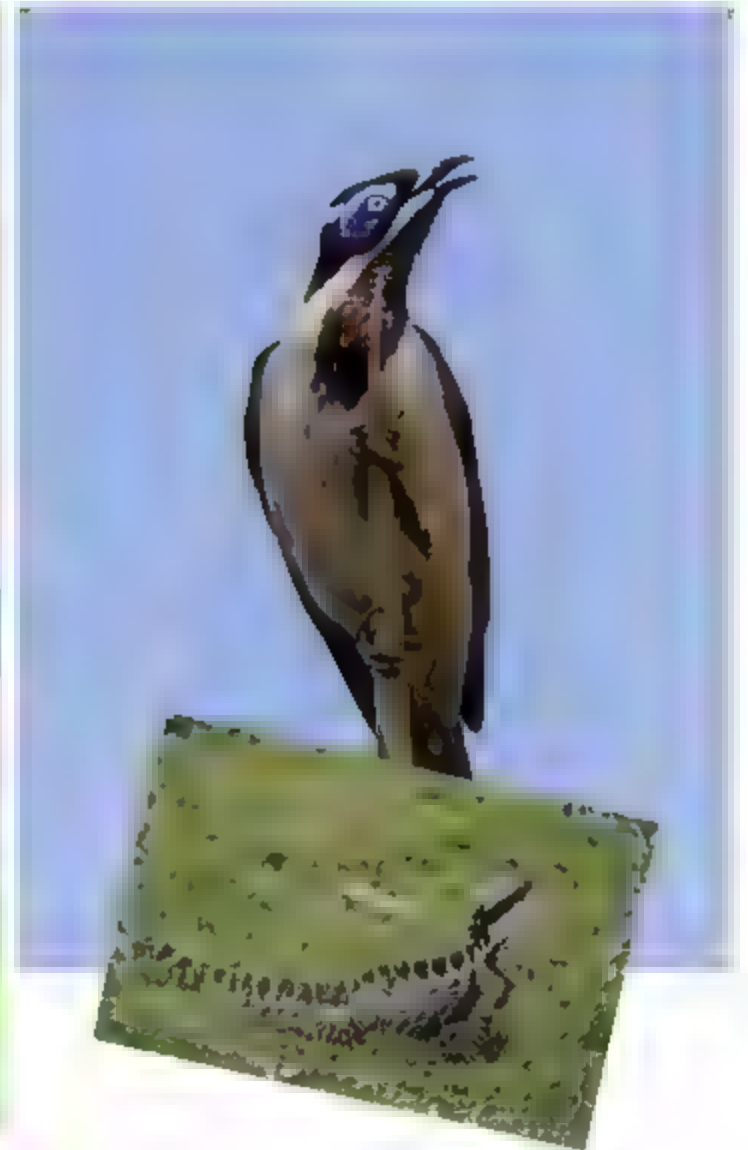


Hope Street, South Brisbane, under floodwaters in 1893. The Victorial Bridge Hotel is visible in the foreground.

Coal mine in Ipswich, 1898



HISTORY OF QUEENSLAND



HISTORY OF QUEENSLAND



Kanakas photographed on a sugarcane plantation with the overseer at the back of the group. ca. 1890. Cairns, Queensland, Australia. Collection reference: APO-25 Photograph Album of Cairns Views.

HISTORY OF QUEENSLAND



Historic Criterion hotel in the Port district

Maryborough is located on the Mary River in Queensland, Australia, approximately 255 kilometres (160 mi) north of the state capital, Brisbane. The city is served by the Bruce Highway. It is closely tied to its neighbour city Hervey Bay which is approximately 30 kilometres (20 mi) northeast.

HISTORY OF QUEENSLAND



The First Australian Imperial Force (1st AIF) was the main expeditionary force of the Australian Army during the First World War. It was formed as the Australian Imperial Force (AIF) following Britain's declaration of war on Germany on 15 August 1914, with an initial strength of one infantry division and one light horse brigade.

HISTORY OF QUEENSLAND



On 14 May 1943, the Australian Hospital Ship Centaur was sunk off North Stradbroke Island, by a torpedo from a Japanese Navy submarine. Later in the war, the 3rd Division, a Militia unit made of predominantly Queensland personnel, took part in the Bougainville campaign.



HISTORY OF QUEENSLAND

That year residents of Toowoomba voted against the use of recycled sewage in drinking water in a referendum, halting a project that was described as the world's most ambitious wastewater recycling scheme. 2007 saw Anna Bligh become the state's first appointed female Premier.

According to the Bureau of Meteorology 2010 was Queensland's wettest year on record. At the end of 2010 and into the next year the state experienced widespread floods. Toowoomba and the Lockyer Valley experienced severe flash flooding in January. In February 2011, Cyclone Yasi crossed the Queensland coast in February, causing more damage than Cyclone Larry. In 2018 Gold Coast hosted the 2018 Commonwealth Games. It was the first time the city has hosted the games and the second for the state of Queensland, after Brisbane in 1982.



HISTORY OF QUEENSLAND



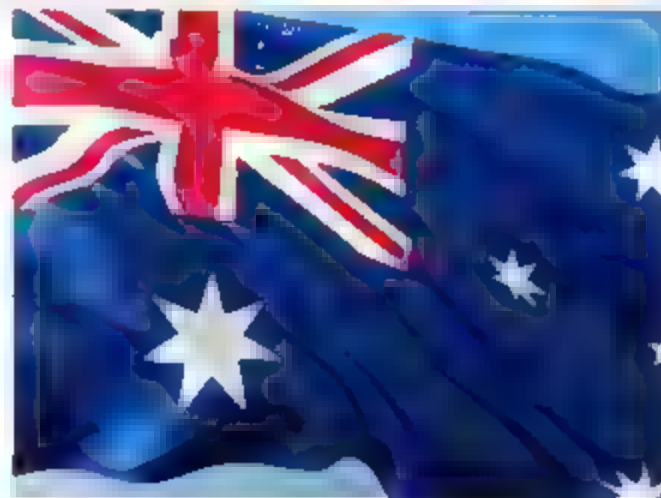
**2018 Commonwealth
Games countdown
clock in July 2017**



OUTBACK

Text Wikipedia, slideshow by
Anders Derrback

OUTBACK



OUTBACK



OUTBACK

The Outback is a remote, vast, sparsely populated area of Australia. The Outback is more remote than the bush. While often envisaged as being arid, the Outback regions extend from the northern to southern Australian coastlines and encompass a number of climatic zones, including tropical and monsoonal climates in northern areas, arid areas in the "red centre" and semi-arid and temperate climates in southerly regions.

Geographically, the Outback is unified by a combination of factors, most notably a low human population density, a largely intact natural environment and, in many places, low-intensity land uses, such as pastoralism (livestock grazing) in which production is reliant on the natural environment. The Outback is deeply ingrained in Australian heritage, history and folklore. In Australian art the subject of the Outback has been vogue, particularly in the 1940s. In 2009, as part of the Q150 celebrations, the Queensland Outback was announced as one of the Q150 Icons of Queensland for its role as a "natural attraction"

OUTBACK

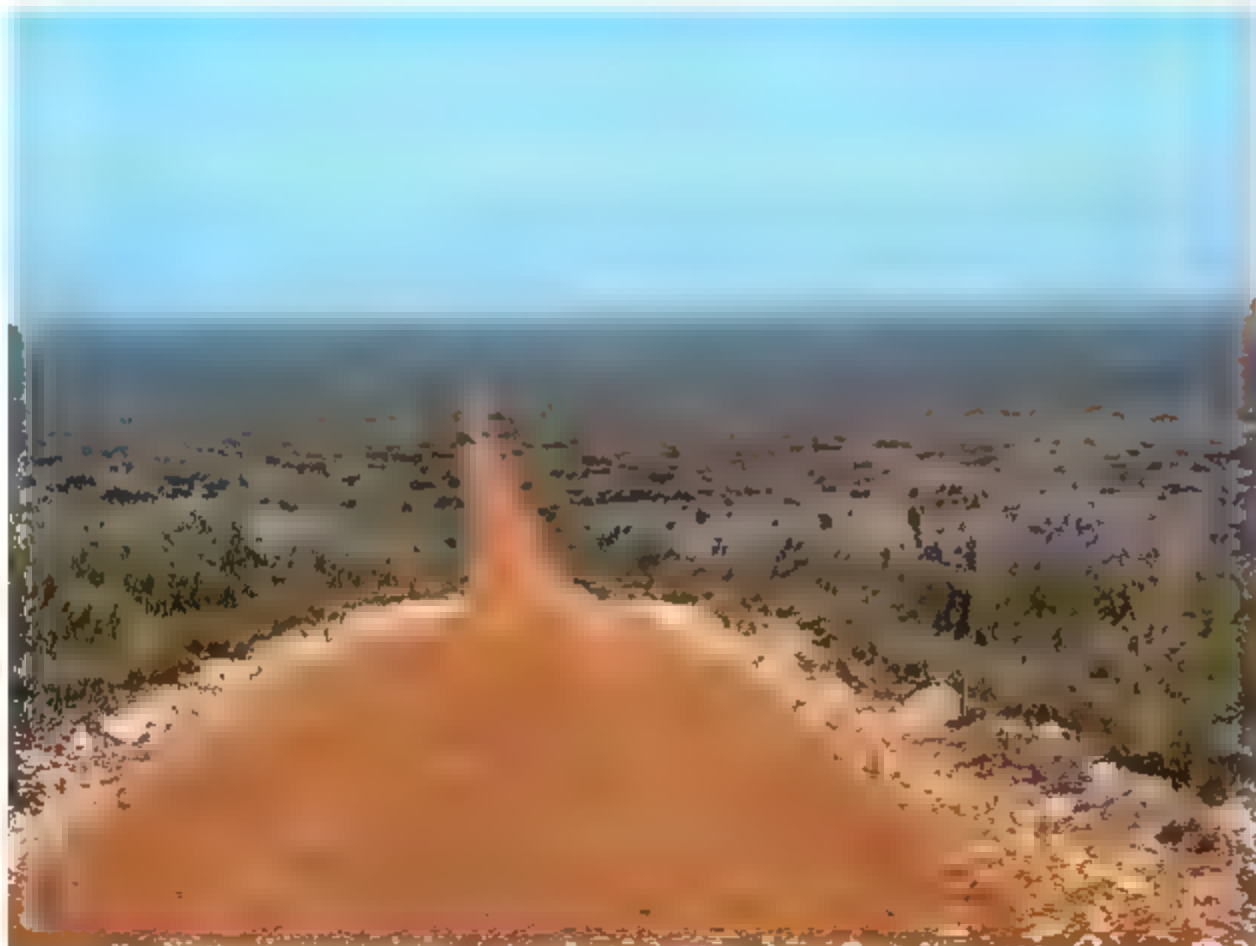
ENVIRONMENT

The paucity of industrial land use has led to the Outback being recognised globally as one of the largest remaining intact natural areas on Earth. Global "Human Footprint and wilderness reviews highlight the importance of Outback Australia as one of the world's large natural areas, along with the Boreal forests and Tundra regions in North America, the Sahara and Gobi deserts and the tropical forests of the Amazon and Congo Basins. The savanna (or grassy woodlands) of northern Australia are the largest, intact savanna regions in the world. In the south, the Great Western Woodlands, which occupy 16,000,000 hectares (40,000,000 acres), an area larger than all of England and Wales, are the largest remaining temperate woodland left on Earth.



OUTBACK

MAJOR ECOSYSTEMS



the Kimberley and Pilbara regions in northern Western Australia,
sub-tropical savanna landscape of the Top End,
ephemeral water courses of the Channel Country in western Queensland,
the ten deserts in central and western Australia,
the Inland Ranges, such as the MacDonnell Ranges, which provide topographic variation across the flat plains,
the flat Nullarbor Plain north of the Great Australian Bight, and
the Great Western Woodlands in southern Western Australia.

OUTBACK

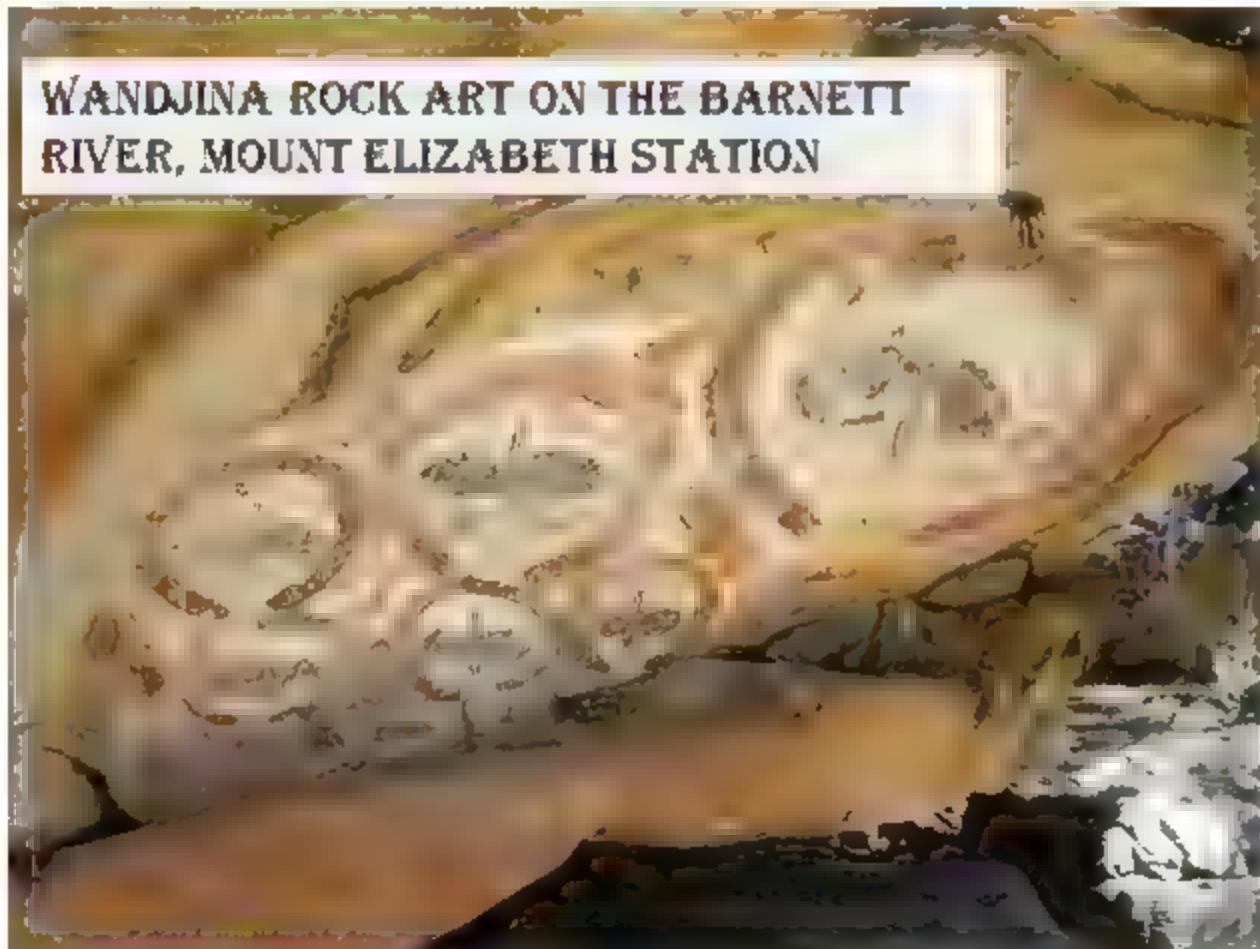


OUTBACK



OUTBACK

WANDJINA ROCK ART ON THE BARNETT
RIVER, MOUNT ELIZABETH STATION



AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINAL ROCK
PAINTING OF THE "RAINBOW SERPENT"



GPT – 3 a free AI service wrote this story

The Unsung Heroes of Kokoda

In the rugged and remote terrain of Papua New Guinea during World War II, a lesser-known chapter of Australian history unfolded that showcased the indomitable spirit and resilience of its people. The battle of Kokoda, fought between Australian forces and the advancing Japanese, would come to symbolize the courage of ordinary individuals facing extraordinary challenges.

It was 1942, and the Japanese Imperial Army had set its sights on capturing Port Moresby, a strategically vital location in the Pacific. The Kokoda Track, a grueling jungle trail that traversed treacherous mountains and thick rainforests, became the unlikely battleground where Australian soldiers would halt the Japanese advance.

Among the countless stories that emerged from the Kokoda campaign, one stood out: the story of Corporal Jack Mitchell and Private Sarah Reynolds. They were part of the Australian infantry that had been hastily deployed to defend the track. The two soldiers hailed from vastly different backgrounds, but they shared an unyielding determination to protect their homeland.

GPT – 3 a free AI service wrote this story



Japanese attacks along the Malay Barrier 23 December 1941 – 21 February 1942.

GPT – 3 a free AI service wrote this story

Jack Mitchell, a farm boy from rural Queensland, was known for his sharp marksmanship and resourcefulness. His deep connection to the land had honed his survival skills, and those skills would be put to the ultimate test in the dense jungle. With his ever-watchful eyes and steady hands, Jack proved to be an invaluable scout for his platoon, alerting them to approaching danger and setting up defensive positions.

Private Sarah Reynolds, on the other hand, had left her life as a schoolteacher in Melbourne to enlist in the army. Her courage and determination stemmed from a deep desire to prove that women were just as capable as men on the battlefield. Sarah's knowledge of first aid and her compassionate nature made her an indispensable medic for her unit. She tirelessly tended to the wounded, often under heavy fire, and her presence provided a source of comfort and strength to her fellow soldiers.

As the Japanese advanced along the Kokoda Track, the Australian forces found themselves outnumbered and outgunned. Supplies were scarce, and the harsh conditions of the jungle took a toll on both body and spirit. But amidst the hardships, Jack and Sarah's leadership and unwavering dedication rallied their comrades.

GPT – 3 a free AI service wrote this story

The turning point came when the Australians launched a counterattack, determined to push the Japanese back. Jack's keen understanding of the terrain allowed them to execute a surprise assault, catching the enemy off guard. Sarah's medical expertise became critical as casualties mounted, and she fearlessly braved the line of fire to save lives. Their actions not only secured a crucial victory but also boosted the morale of the entire Australian contingent.

In the aftermath of the battle, as the soldiers took stock of their accomplishments, Jack and Sarah's contributions were recognized. Their remarkable bravery and selflessness became an inspiration, reminding everyone that heroes could emerge from any walk of life.

The battle of Kokoda remains a testament to the resilience and strength of the Australian spirit during World War II. While the events of Kokoda may not have garnered the same international attention as other theatres of war, they forged an unbreakable bond between those who fought, and the memory of their sacrifices lives on in the annals of Australian history.

GPT – 3 a free AI service wrote this story



**Soldiers of the
Australian 39th
Battalion in
September 1942**

GPT – 3 a free AI service wrote this story



An emaciated Japanese prisoner captured near Menari as the Australians advanced



Troops load ammunition wrapped in blankets to be airdropped. Blamey displays a keen interest

GPT – 3 a free AI service wrote this story

Australian troops clearing grass and obstacles from the airstrip at Kokoda. The Japanese failed to take advantage of the strip.



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

15 044



GPT – 3 a free AI service wrote this story



AUS. FALLEN WAR MEMORIAL

GPT – 3 a free AI service wrote this story



Moonlit Whirlwind: Adventure at Luna Park"



The Luna Park had always been a place of wonder and enchantment, a realm where laughter mingled with the thrill of rides that reached for the stars. As the sun dipped beneath the horizon, the park transformed into a realm of twinkling lights, vibrant colors, and an atmosphere charged with excitement.

Amelia, a spirited young woman with a taste for adventure, had been looking forward to this night for weeks. She stood at the entrance of Luna Park, her heart racing as the scent of cotton candy and the distant screams of roller coasters filled the air. Armed with a map and a boundless curiosity, she stepped through the iconic entrance gates and into a world of possibilities.

Chapter Two: The Enchanted Carousel

Amelia's first stop was the Enchanted Carousel, an ornate masterpiece adorned with creatures of myth and lore. As she took her seat on a gracefully carved unicorn, the carousel began to spin, and a melody swept through the air. To her astonishment, the carousel lifted off the ground, carrying her into the night sky.

Higher and higher, Amelia marveled at the park below. She could see the dazzling lights of Luna Park, the shimmering waves of the nearby ocean, and the moon casting its silvery glow across everything. It was a magical moment, one she knew she'd cherish forever.

Chapter Three: The Mysterious Doorway

The carousel descended gently to the ground, and Amelia reluctantly left its enchanting embrace. Consulting her map, she noticed a small, unmarked doorway nestled between two grand attractions. Her curiosity piqued, she pushed the door open and found herself in a corridor lined with shimmering curtains. As she wandered deeper, the air grew cooler, and an otherworldly light suffused the corridor. Amelia's heart raced with anticipation as she stepped through a final curtain, revealing an entirely new world. She had entered the Realm of Mirrors, a surreal landscape of reflections and illusions.

Chapter Four: The Mirror Masquerade

In the Realm of Mirrors, Amelia discovered a masked ball in full swing. Every guest wore intricate masks that hid their identities, and they danced beneath crystal chandeliers that reflected countless images. Amelia joined the festivities, twirling and waltzing with masked strangers, each of whom seemed to hold a secret.

As midnight approached, a masked figure in an elegant black and silver mask caught Amelia's eye. They danced together, their movements perfectly synchronized. The figure led Amelia to a grand mirror that seemed different from the others. As they gazed into it, the mirror rippled and revealed a hidden passage.

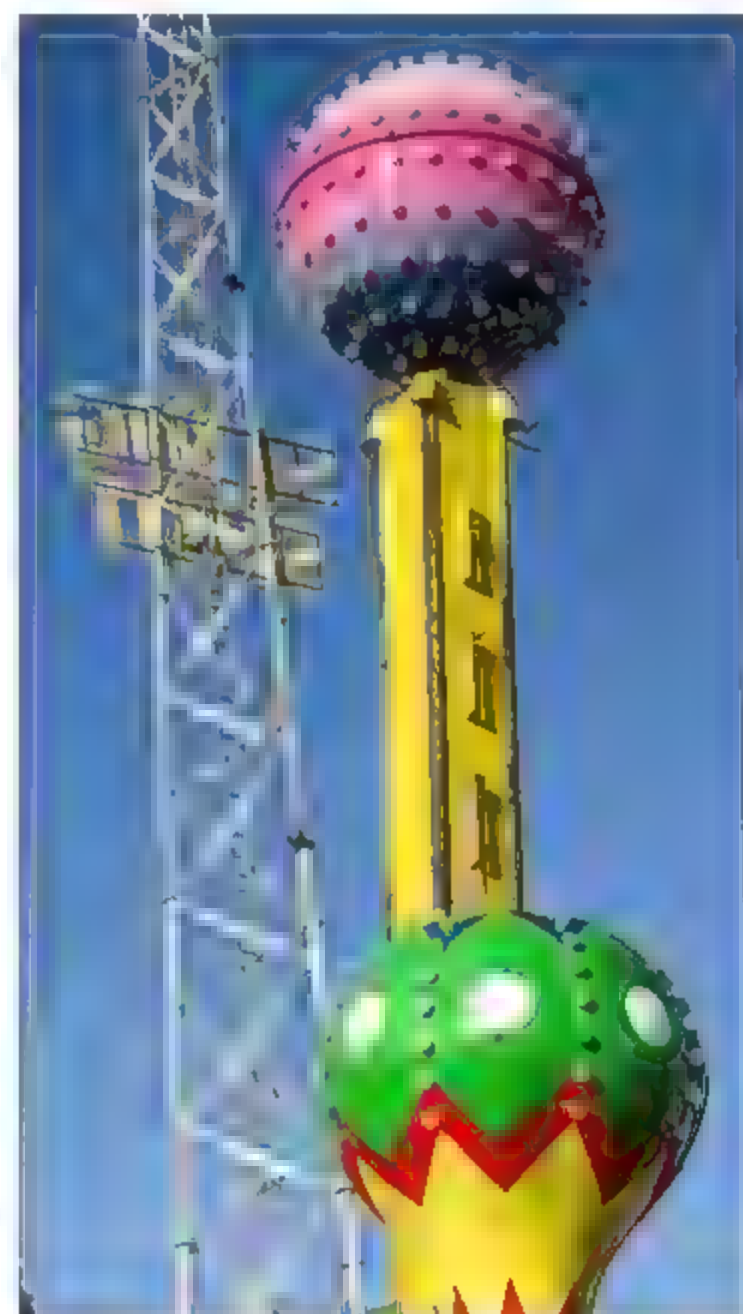


Chapter Five: The Moonlit Coaster Chase

Stepping through the mirror, Amelia and her mysterious partner found themselves on a roller coaster that soared through the night sky. The coaster twisted, turned, and looped, taking them on a breathtaking journey that defied gravity. The moon cast an ethereal glow on their path as they raced through the air.

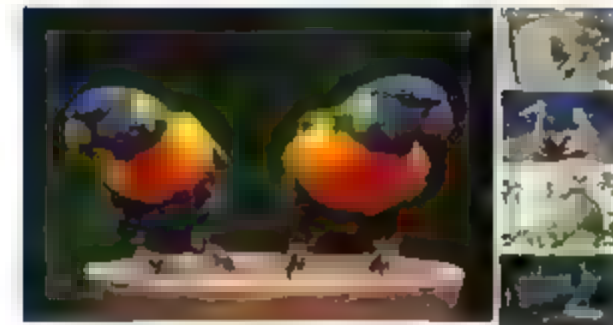
But their exhilarating ride took an unexpected turn when they spotted a shadowy figure attempting to sabotage the coaster's tracks. With quick thinking, Amelia and her partner worked together to prevent disaster, navigating the coaster's twists and turns with expert precision. As they neared the end of the ride, the saboteur vanished into the night.





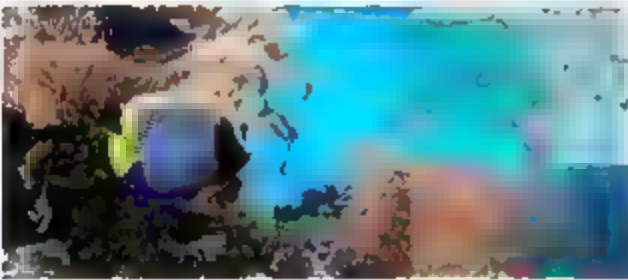
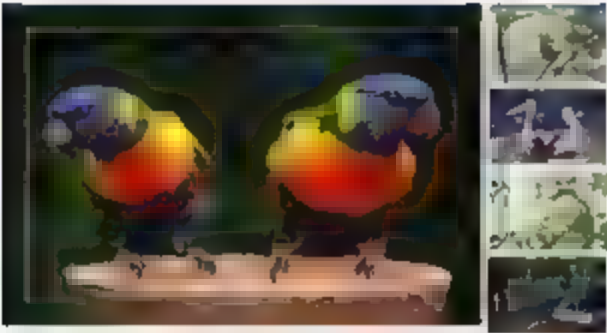
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<https://www.facebook.com/groups/763644448380778>



AUSTRALIA

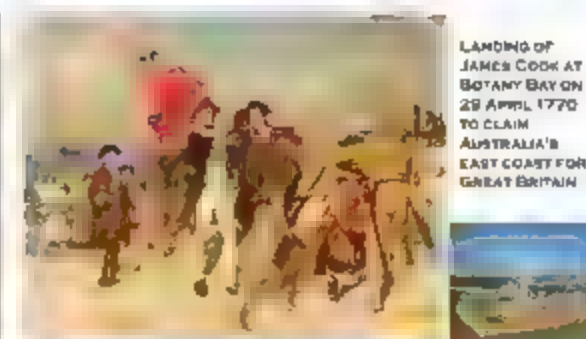
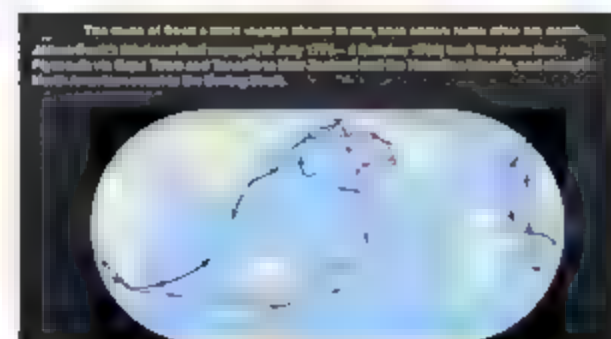
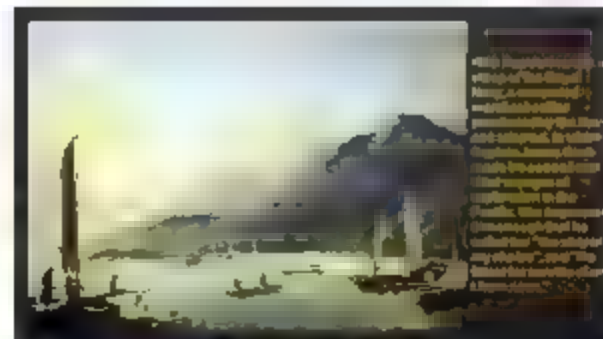
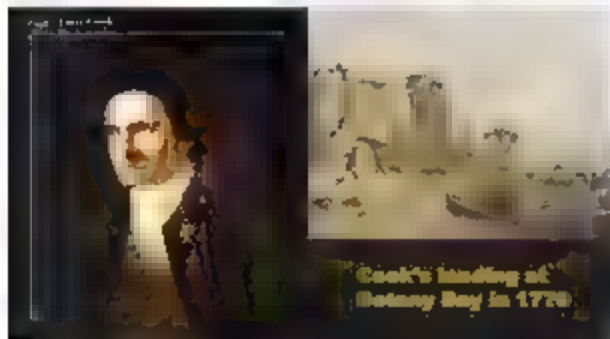
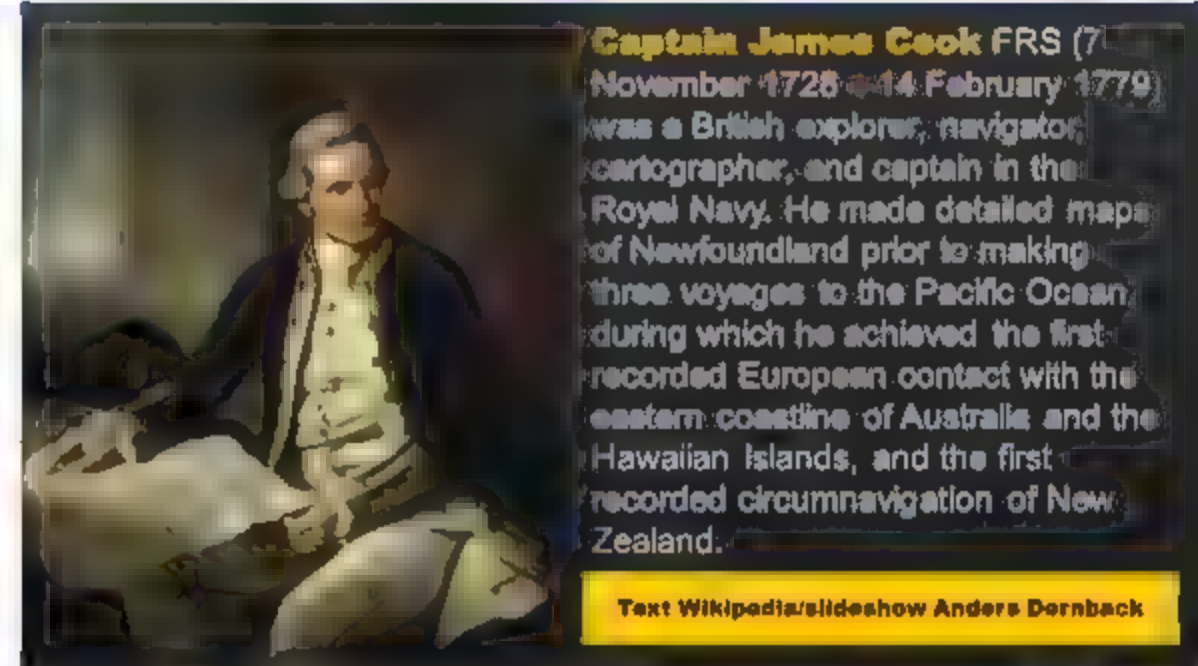
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**ABORIGINAL
ROCK ART IN THE
KIMBERLEY
REGION OF
WESTERN
AUSTRALIA**

**HUMAN HABITATION
OF THE AUSTRALIAN
CONTINENT IS
KNOWN TO HAVE
BEGUN ABOUT
65,000 YEARS AGO**

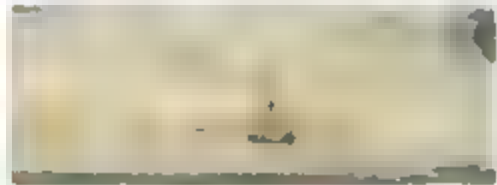
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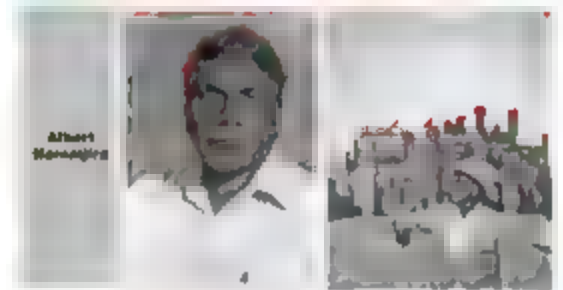
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**BLACK-EYED SUE
AND SWEET POLL OF
PLYMOUTH,
ENGLAND, MOURNING
THEIR LOVERS WHO
ARE SOON TO BE
TRANSPORTED TO
BOTANY BAY, 1792**



Best place to learn history of Australia



Best place to learn history of Australia

EVIDENCE INDICATES THE PRESENCE OF ABORIGINAL PEOPLE IN TASMANIA ABOUT 42,000 YEARS AGO. RISING SEA LEVELS CUT TASMANIA OFF FROM MAINLAND AUSTRALIA ABOUT 10,000 YEARS AGO AND BY THE TIME OF EUROPEAN CONTACT, THE ABORIGINAL PEOPLE IN TASMANIA HAD NINE MAJOR NATIONS OR ETHNIC GROUPS.[32] AT THE TIME OF THE BRITISH OCCUPATION AND COLONISATION IN 1803, THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION WAS ESTIMATED AT BETWEEN 3,000 AND 10,000.

THE FIRST REPORTED SIGHTING OF TASMANIA BY A EUROPEAN WAS ON 24 NOVEMBER 1642 BY DUTCH EXPLORER ABEL TASMAN, WHO LANDED AT TODAY'S BLACKMAN BAY.



Best place to learn history of Australia



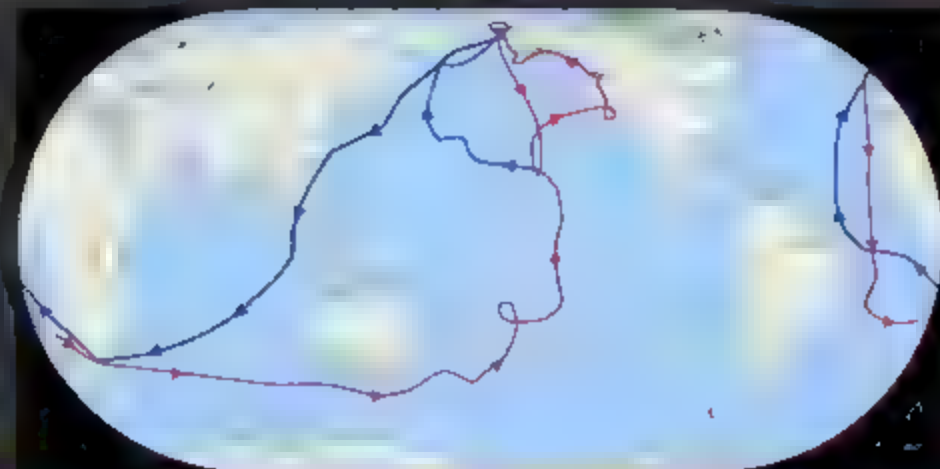
The first members of the Macpherson family to arrive in Australia were Joseph Wharrie Macpherson, his wife Catherine Lupton and their 10-month old son Edward Augustus. Joseph soon took up a position as a clerk with the Colonial Secretary's Office and a second son, Joseph Jnr, was born in 1835. By the 1850s the family was living at Wimbledon Hall on Bourke Street in Redfern. After the death of Joseph Snr in 1856, Catherine married architect James Hume.

As a young man Edward Augustus went to work at the NSW Audit Office, marrying Catherine Wiseman, a tailor's daughter, at Christ Church Saint Laurence in 1862. Bringing his bride back home to Wimbledon Hall, four of the couple's six surviving children were born there. In 1875, the Macphersons bought the Hawthornden estate at Edgecliff, proudly recording their purchase in a 'wet plate' process photograph, the earliest image in the family's collection.



**LANDING OF
JAMES COOK AT
BOTANY BAY ON
29 APRIL 1770
TO CLAIM
AUSTRALIA'S
EAST COAST FOR
GREAT BRITAIN**



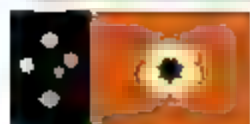


**CAPTAIN
JAMES COOK**



**Total population
759,705 (2016)**

**3.1% of
Australia's
population**



Northern Territory

30.3%



Tasmania

5.5%



Queensland

4.6%



Western Australia

3.9%



New South Wales

3.4%



South Australia

2.5%



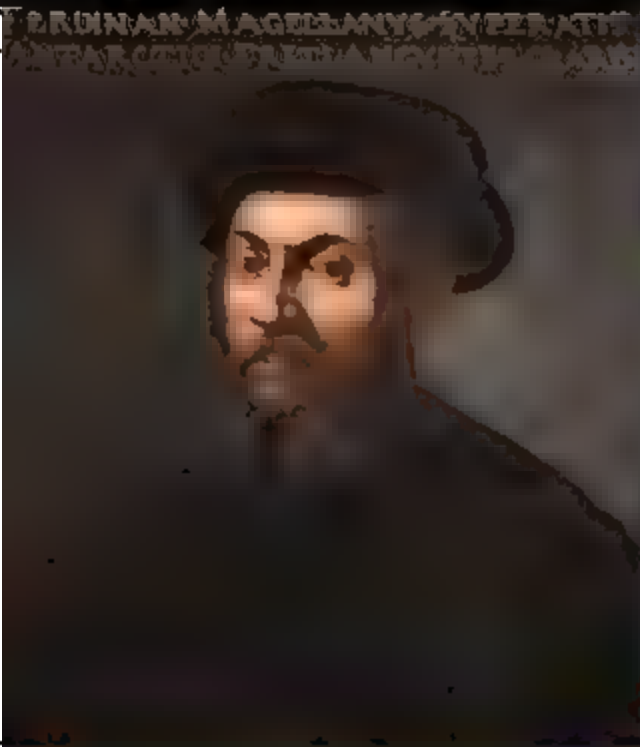
Australian Capital Territory 1.9%



Regions with significant populations
Victoria 0,9 %



Ferdinand Magellan



Vasco da Gama



James Cook



Christopher Columbus



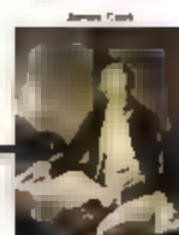
The Famous Explorers



By Anders Derrbae



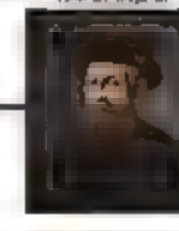
Christopher Columbus



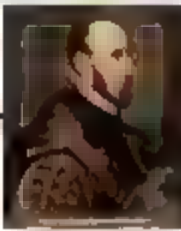
Captain James Cook



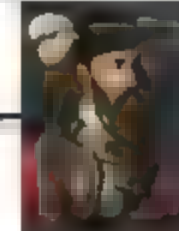
Vasco da Gama



Ferdinand Magellan



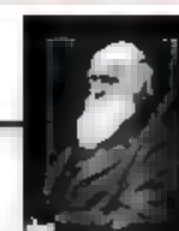
Abraham Ortelius



Francisco Pizarro



Willem Janszoon

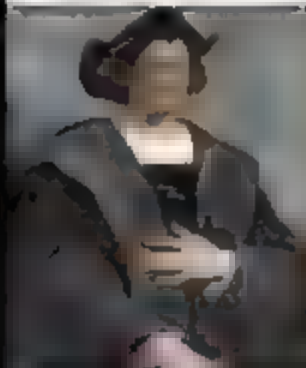


Charles Darwin

The Famous Explorers

Read my slideshow about the most famous Explorers

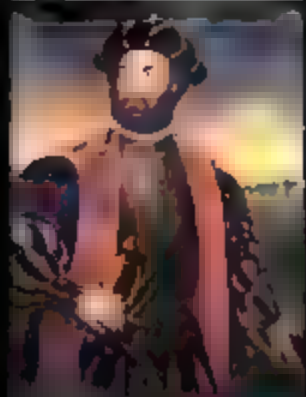
Cristopher Columbus



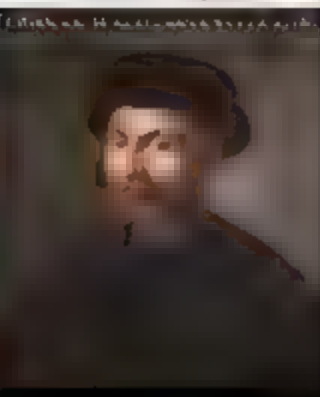
James Cook



Vasco da Gama



Ferdinand Magellan



OF COURSE, IT IS EXCITING TO
READ MORE ABOUT HISTORICAL
SAILORS WHO EXPLORED THE
WORLD IN THE PAST

Anders Dernback

Christofer Columbus



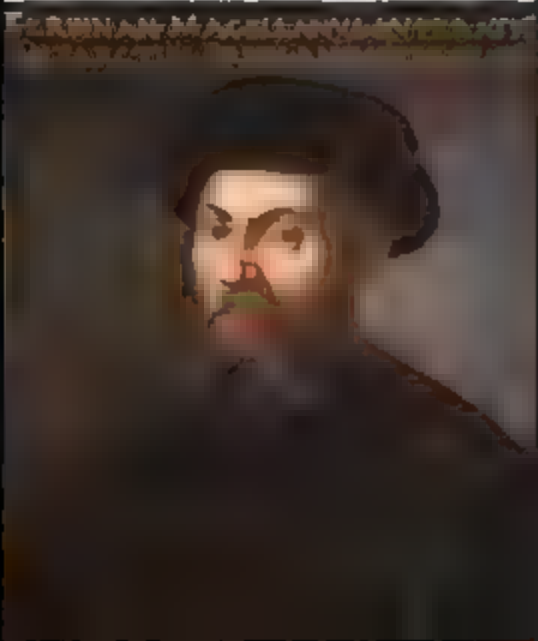
James Cook



Vasco da Gama



Ferdinand Magellan



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Christopher Columbus



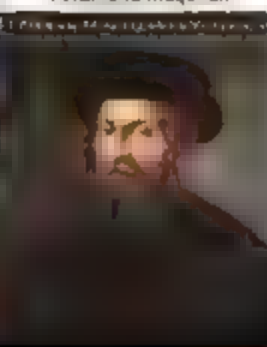
Vasco da Gama



Vasco da Gama



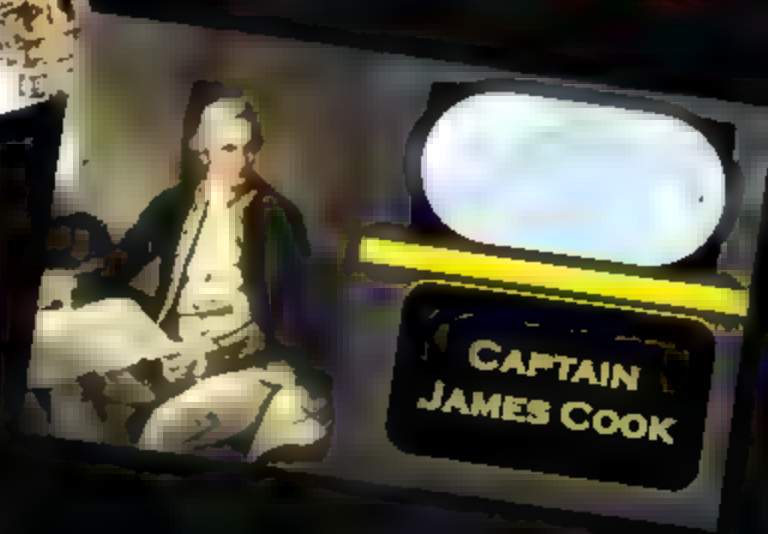
Ferdinand Magellan



CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS



VASCO DA GAMA



CAPTAIN JAMES COOK

Samuel de Champlain



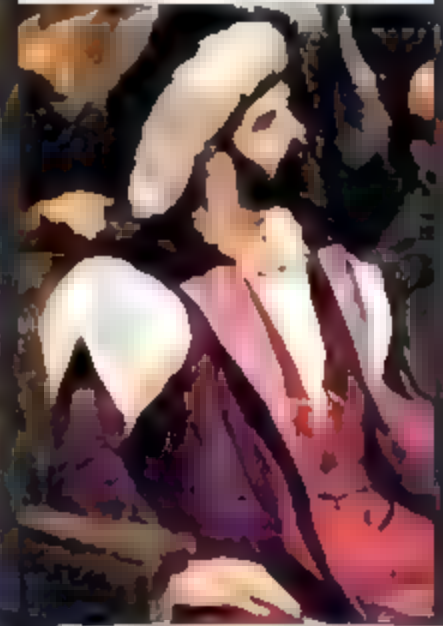
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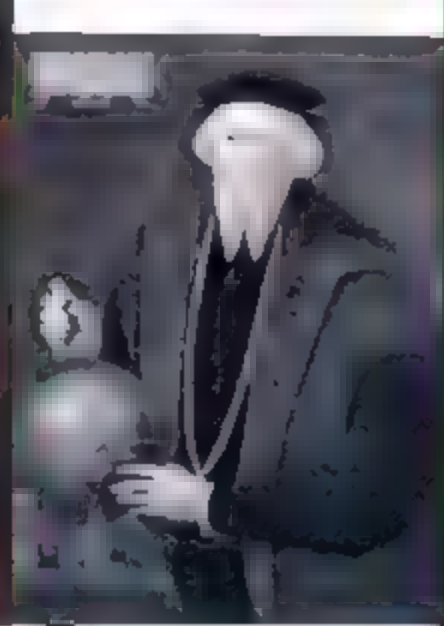
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Pedro Álvares Cabral



Sebastiano Caboto



John Cabot

Giovanni Caboto



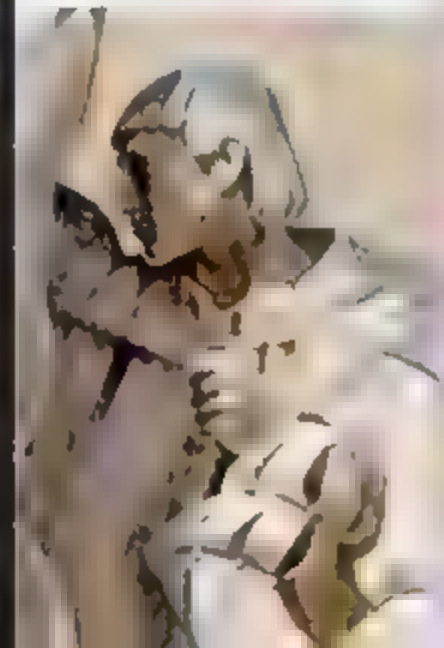
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Louis Antoine de Bougainville



Antonio de Abreu



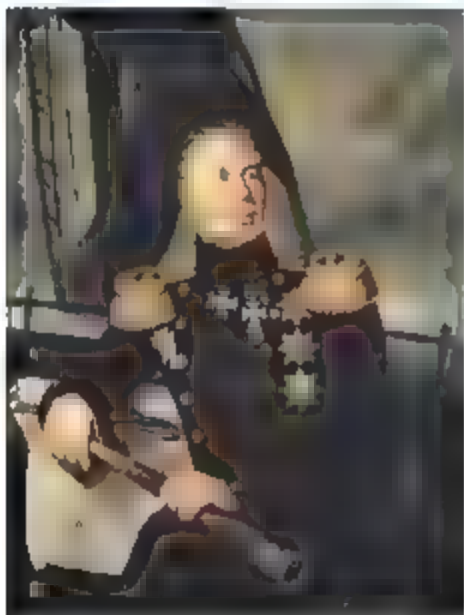
Afonso de Albuquerque



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Adam Johann von Krusenstern



Henry Hudson



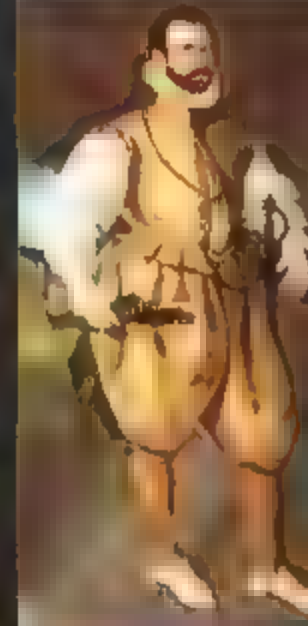
Sir Humphrey Gilbert



Paulo da Gama



Sir Martin Frobisher



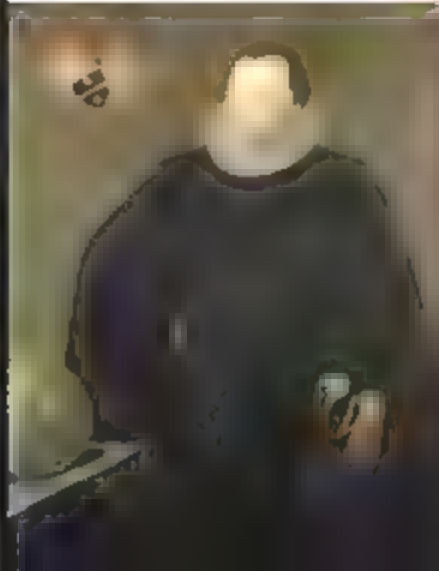
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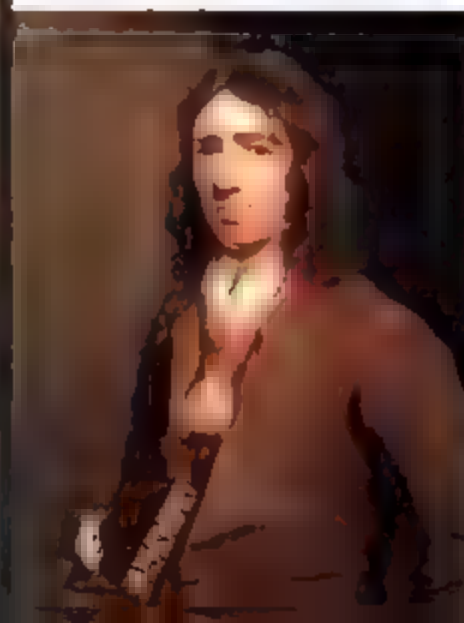
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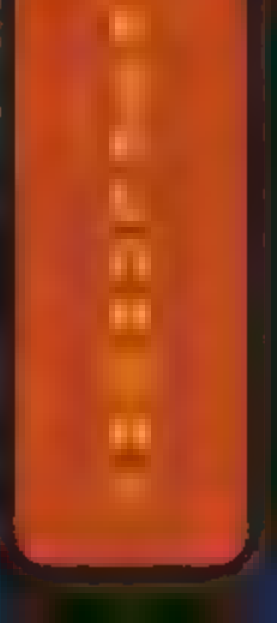
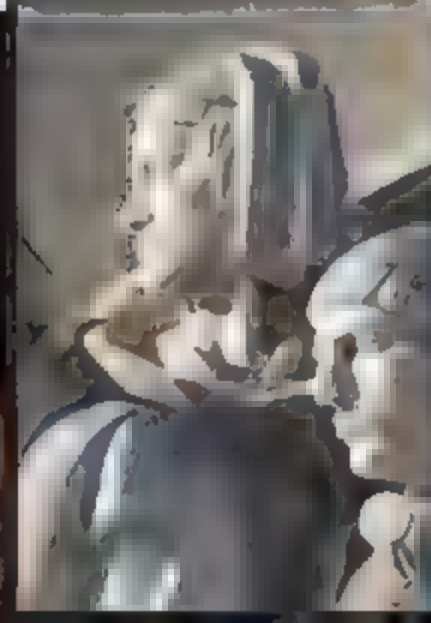
Sir Francis Drake



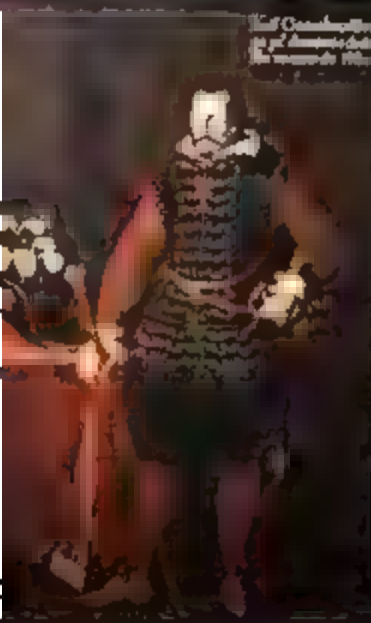
William Dampier



Nicolau Coelho



João Gonçalves Zarco



Abel Tasman



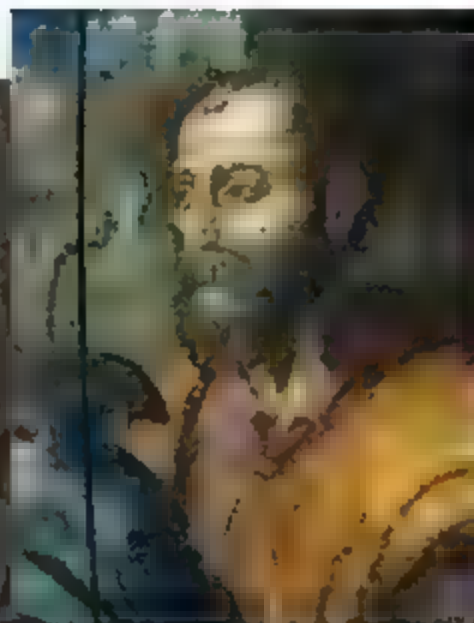
Martim Afonso de Sousa



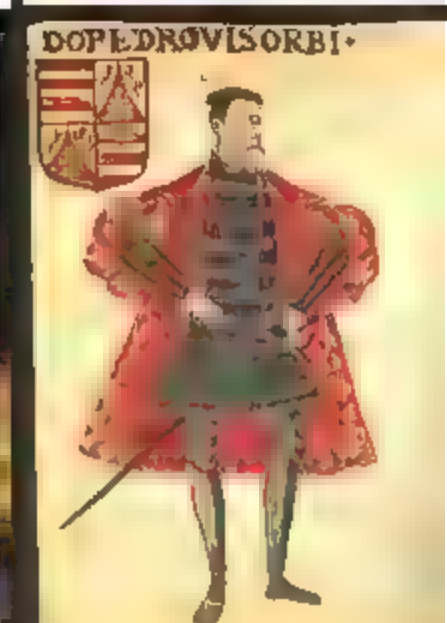
Sir Ernest Shackleton



Fernão Mendes Pinto



Pedro Mascarenhas



Duarte Pacheco Pereira



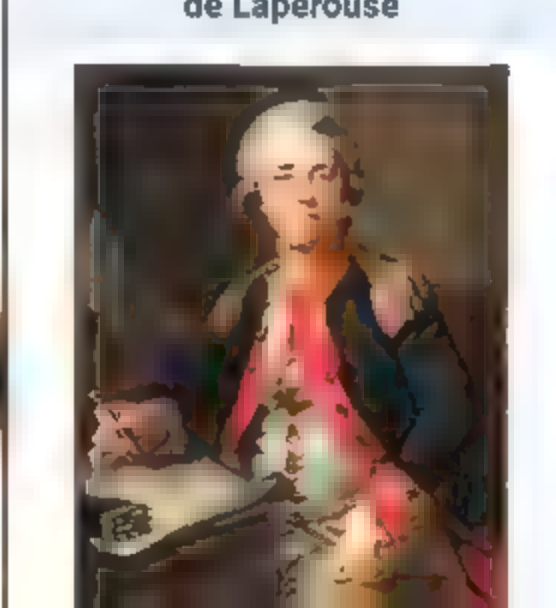
João da Nova



Álvaro de Mendaña y Neira

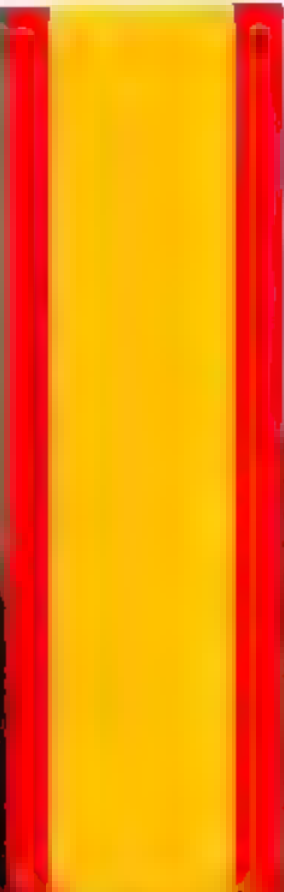


Jean-François de Galaup, comte de Lapérouse



Estêvão da Gama





CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

Anders Dembeck



VASCO DA GAMA

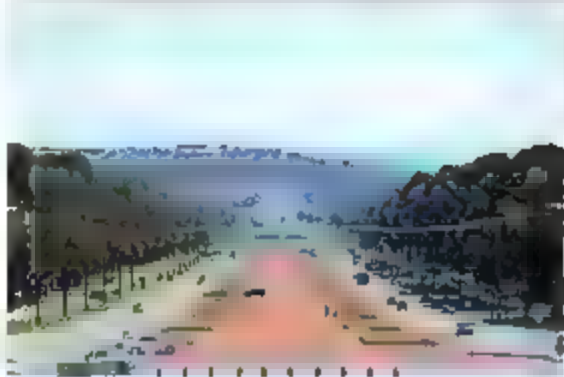


VASCO DA GAMA, 1ST COUNT OF VIDIGUEIRA

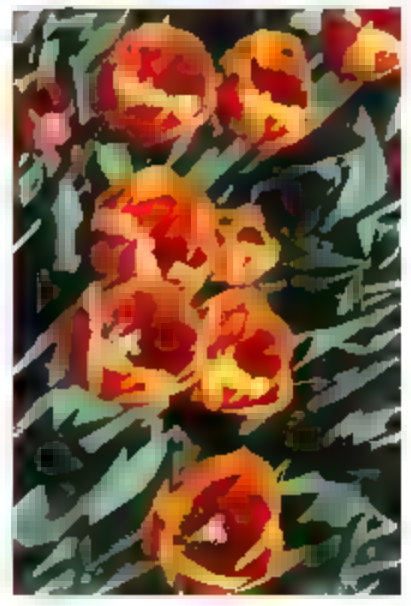
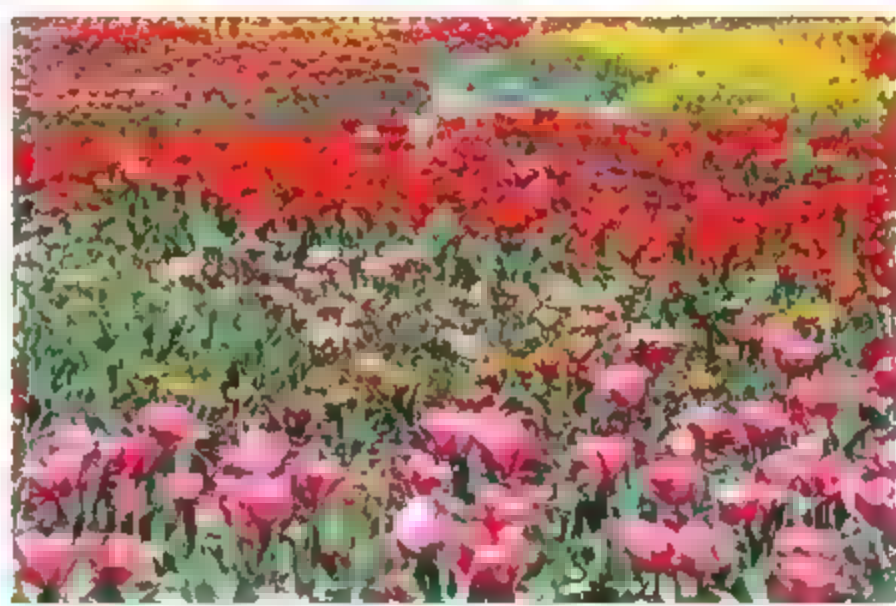
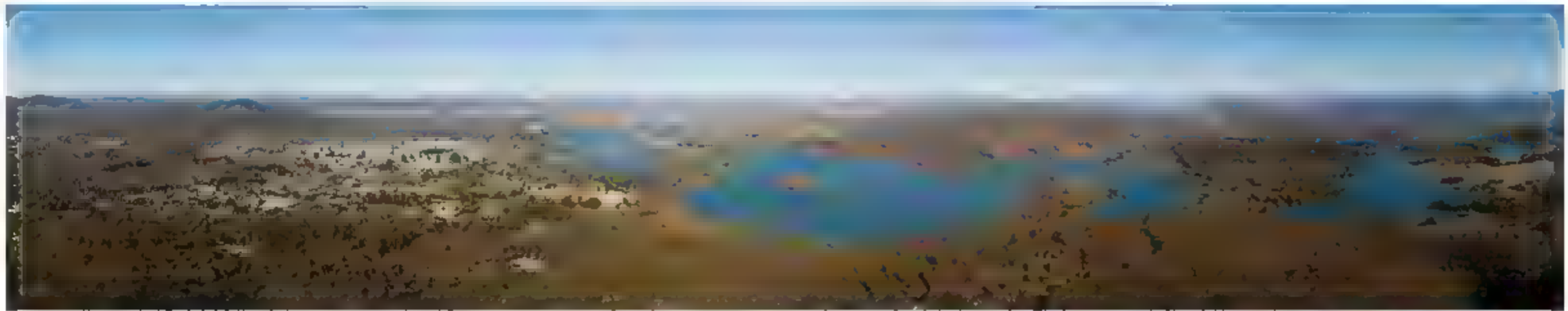
(c. 1460s – 24 December 1524), was a Portuguese explorer and the first European to reach India by sea.

FERDINAND MAGELLAN





CANBERRA



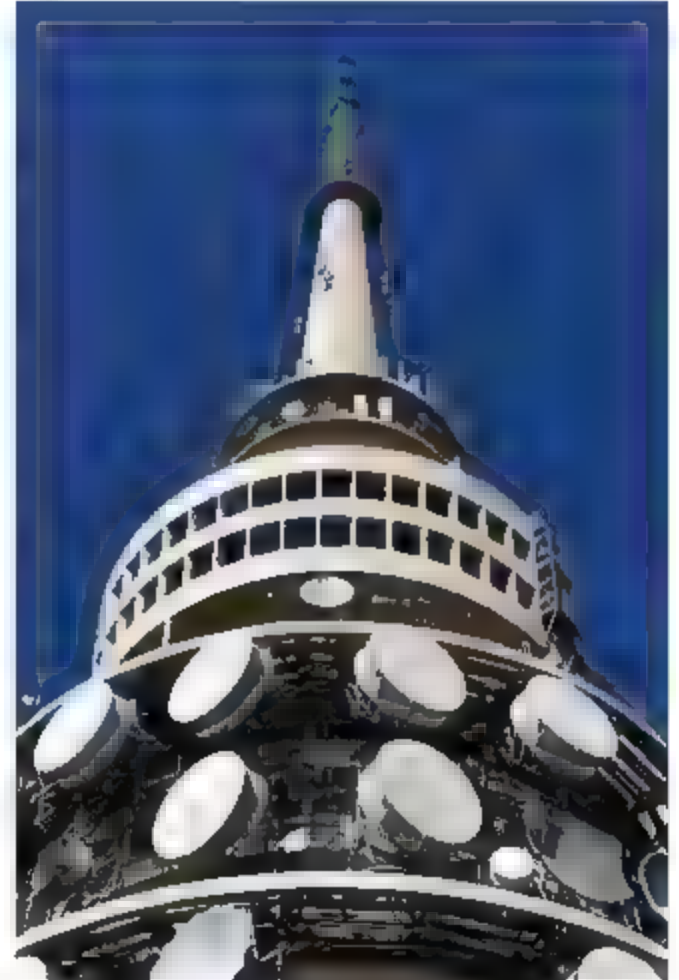
CANBERRA

Canberra is the capital city of Australia. Founded following the federation of the colonies of Australia as the seat of government for the new nation, it is Australia's largest inland city and the eighth-largest Australian city overall. The city is located at the northern end of the Australian Capital Territory at the northern tip of the Australian Alps, the country's highest mountain range. As of June 2022, Canberra's estimated population was 456,692.



CANBERRA

The area chosen for the capital had been inhabited by Indigenous Australians for up to 21,000 years with the principal group being the Ngunnawal people. European settlement commenced in the first half of the 19th century, as evidenced by surviving landmarks such as St John's Anglican Church and Blundells Cottage. On 1 January 1901, federation of the colonies of Australia was achieved. Following a long dispute over whether Sydney or Melbourne should be the national capital, a compromise was reached: the new capital would be built in New South Wales, so long as it was at least 100 mi (160 km) from Sydney. The capital city was founded and formally named as Canberra in 1913. A blueprint by American architects Walter Burley Griffin and Marion Mahony Griffin was selected after an international design contest, and construction commenced in 1913. Unusual among Australian cities, it is an entirely planned city. The Griffins' plan featured geometric motifs and was centred on axes aligned with significant topographical landmarks such as Black Mountain, Mount Ainslie, Capital Hill and City Hill. Canberra's mountainous location makes it the only mainland Australian city where snow-capped mountains can be seen in winter; although snow in the city itself is uncommon.



CANBERRA



Canberra has been ranked among the world's best cities to live and visit. Although the Commonwealth Government remains the largest single employer in Canberra, it is no longer the majority employer. Other major industries have developed in the city, including in health care, professional services, education and training, retail, accommodation and food, and construction. Compared to the national averages, the unemployment rate is lower and the average income higher; tertiary education levels are higher, while the population is younger. At the 2016 Census, 32% of Canberra's inhabitants were reported as having been born overseas. Canberra's design is influenced by the garden city movement and incorporates significant areas of natural vegetation. Its design can be viewed from its highest point at the Telstra Tower and the summit of Mount Ainslie.

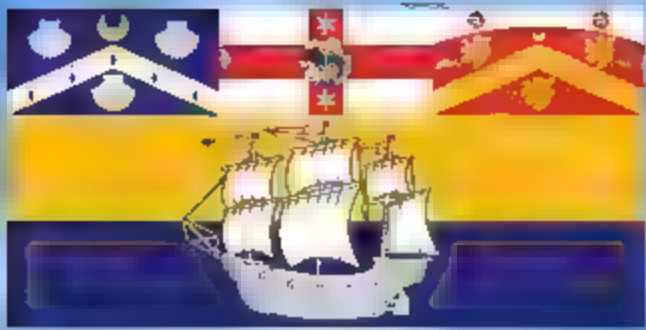
CANBERRA



**Apartments at
Kingston Foreshore**

Kingston Boat Harbour





HISTORY OF SYDNEY



PRE-COLONIAL SYDNEY

50,000–45,000 BP – Near Penrith, a far western suburb of Sydney, numerous Aboriginal stone tools were found in Cranebrook Terraces gravel sediments dating to this time period; at first when these results were new they were controversial. More recently in 1987 and 2003, dating of the same strata has revised and corroborated these dates.

30,000 BP – Radiocarbon dating suggests human activity occurred in and around the Sydney basin, as evidenced by an archaeological dig in Parramatta, in Western Sydney. The finds show that the Aboriginal Australians in that region used charcoal, stone tools and possible ancient campfires.

21,100–17,800 BP – Stone artifact assemblages dating to this time period discovered in Shaws Creek (near Hawkesbury River) and in Blue Mountains. A rock shelter with flakes dating to this period discovered near Nepean River.

5,000–7000 BP – The Sydney rock engravings, a form of Australian Aboriginal rock art consisting of carefully drawn images of people, animals, or symbols, date to this time period.

4,000–2,000 BC – The first backed stone artifacts developed, such as blades and spears. The stones would drill, scrape, cut and grind material. They were also associated with woodworking.

1,000–500 BC – Bone and shell usage dating to this period discovered. They would've been attached to fishing spear prongs, which would mean that multi-pronged fishing spears occurred at this time. The evidence of spear-throwing is suggested by an excavated shell in Balmoral Beach.

KU-RING-GAI CHASE NATIONAL PARK





**THIS 1830 PAINTING
SHOWS THE MELLISH
ENTERING THE
HARBOUR. SHIPS
IMPORTING RESOURCES
FROM INDIA PLAYED A
VITAL ROLE IN
ESTABLISHING SYDNEY.**

**We got into Port Jackson
early in the Afternoon, and
had the satisfaction of finding
the finest Harbour in the
World, in which a thousand
Sail of the line may ride in the
most perfect security.**

**Governor Arthur Phillip, 15
May 1788.**



CORONATION OF CHARLES III AND CAMILLA





CORONATION OF CHARLES III AND CAMILLA

Charles's coronation took place at Westminster Abbey on 6 May 2023. Plans had been made for many years, under the code name Operation Golden Orb. Reports before his accession suggested that Charles's coronation would be simpler than his mother's in 1953, with the ceremony expected to be "shorter, smaller, less expensive, and more representative of different faiths and community groups – falling in line with the King's wish to reflect the ethnic diversity of modern Britain. Nonetheless, the coronation was a Church of England rite, including the coronation oath, the anointment, delivery of the orb, and enthronement.



CORONATION OF CHARLES III AND CAMILLA





CORONATION OF CHARLES III AND CAMILLA

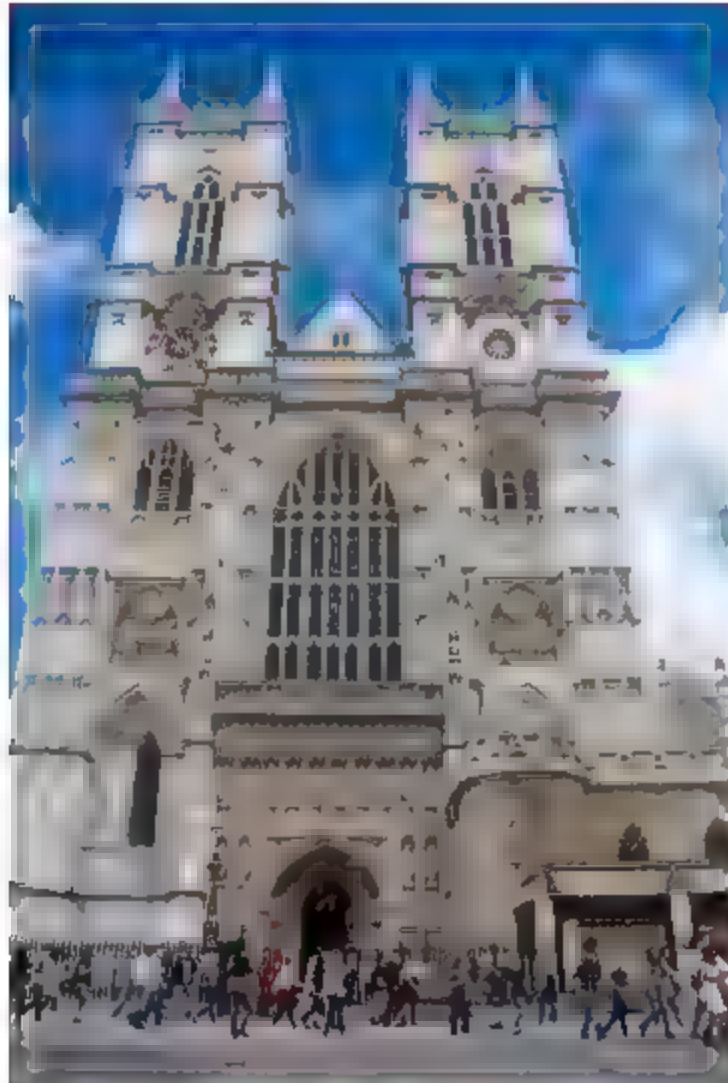


The King and Queen returning from Westminster Abbey to Buckingham Palace in the Gold State Coach





CORONATION OF CHARLES III AND CAMILLA





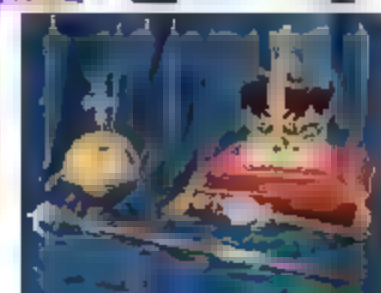
CORONATION OF CHARLES III AND CAMILLA



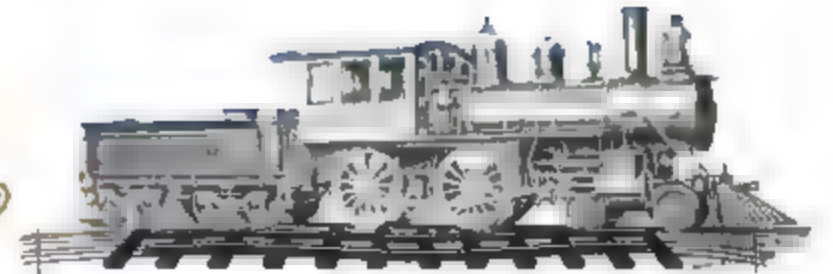
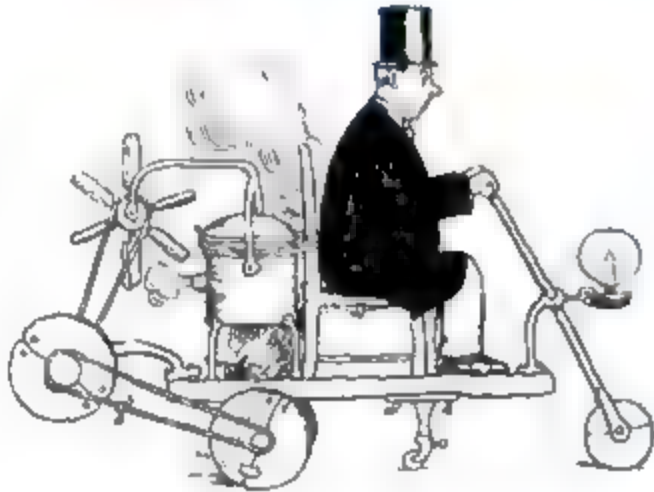
CORONATION OF CHARLES III AND CAMILLA



CORONATION OF CHARLES III AND CAMILLA



HISTORY OF RAILWAY TRANSPORT IN AUSTRALIA



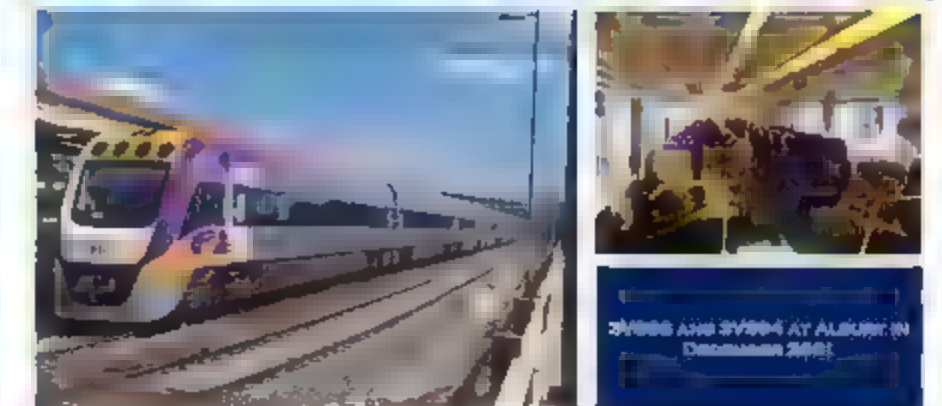
HISTORY OF RAILWAY TRANSPORT IN AUSTRALIA



HISTORY OF RAIL TRANSPORT IN AUSTRALIA

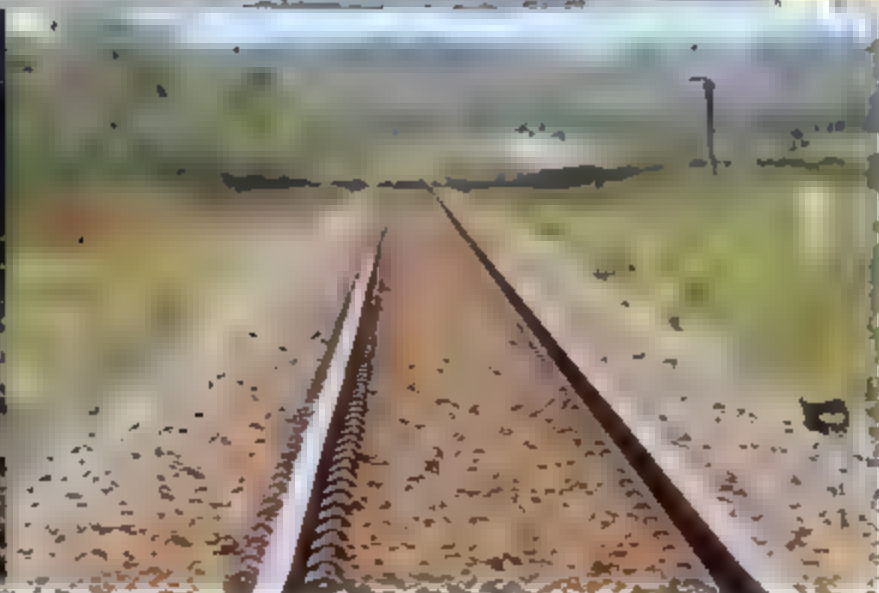
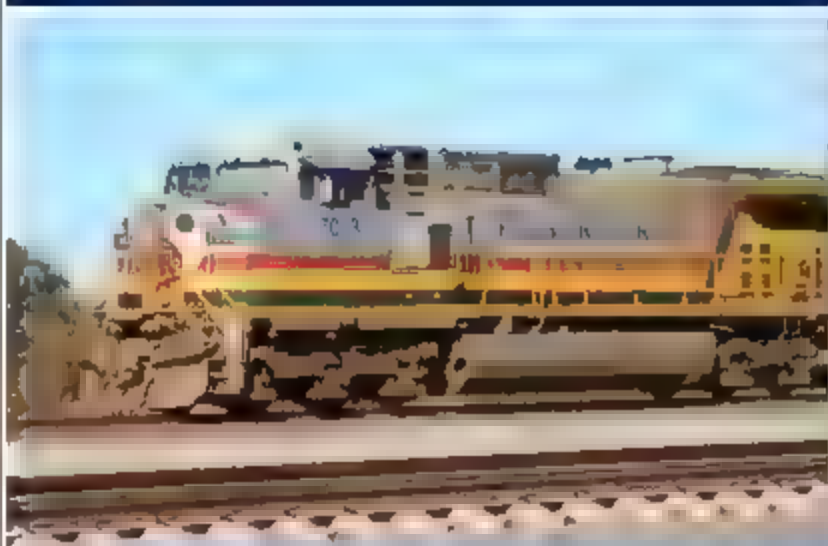


HISTORY OF RAIL TRANSPORT IN AUSTRALIA



THANKS AND SYDNEY AT ALL TIMES IN
DECEMBER 2000

HISTORY OF RAIL TRANSPORT IN AUSTRALIA



RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALIA DATE FROM THE 10 DECEMBER 1831 WHEN THE AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY OFFICIALLY OPENED AUSTRALIA'S FIRST RAILWAY, LOCATED AT THE INTERSECTION OF BROWN AND CHURCH STREETS, NEWCASTLE, NEW SOUTH WALES. PRIVATELY OWNED AND OPERATED TO SERVICE THE A PIT COAL MINE, IT WAS A CAST IRON FISHBELLY RAIL ON AN INCLINED PLANE AS A GRAVITATIONAL RAILWAY

Australians generally assumed in the 1850s that railways would be built by the private sector. Private companies built railways in the then colonies of Victoria, opened in 1854, and New South Wales, where the company was taken over by the government before completion in 1855, due to bankruptcy. South Australia's railways were government owned from the beginning, including a horse-drawn line opened in 1854 and a steam-powered line opened in 1856. In Victoria, the private railways were soon found not to be financially viable, and existing rail networks and their expansion were taken over by the colony. Government ownership also enabled railways to be built to promote development, even if not apparently viable in strictly financial terms. The railway systems spread from the colonial capitals, except in cases where geography dictated a choice of an alternate port.

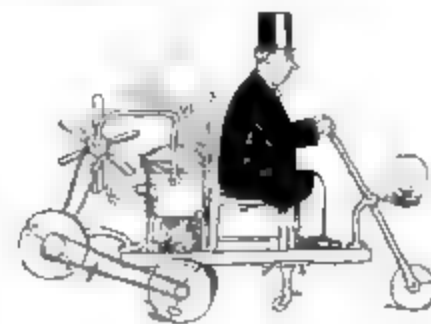
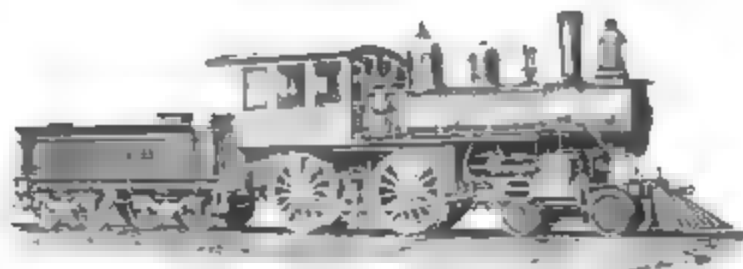
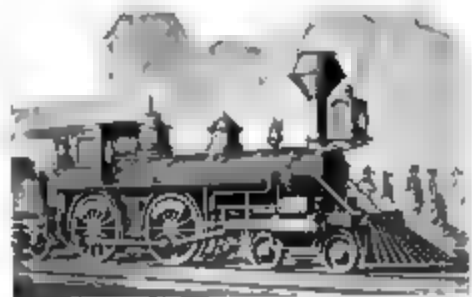
Railways in Australia date from the 10 December 1831 when the Australian Agricultural Company officially opened Australia's first railway, located at the intersection of Brown and Church Streets, Newcastle, New South Wales. Privately owned and operated to service the A Pit coal mine, it was a cast iron fishbelly rail on an inclined plane as a gravitational railway.



HISTORY OF RAILWAY TRANSPORT IN AUSTRALIA

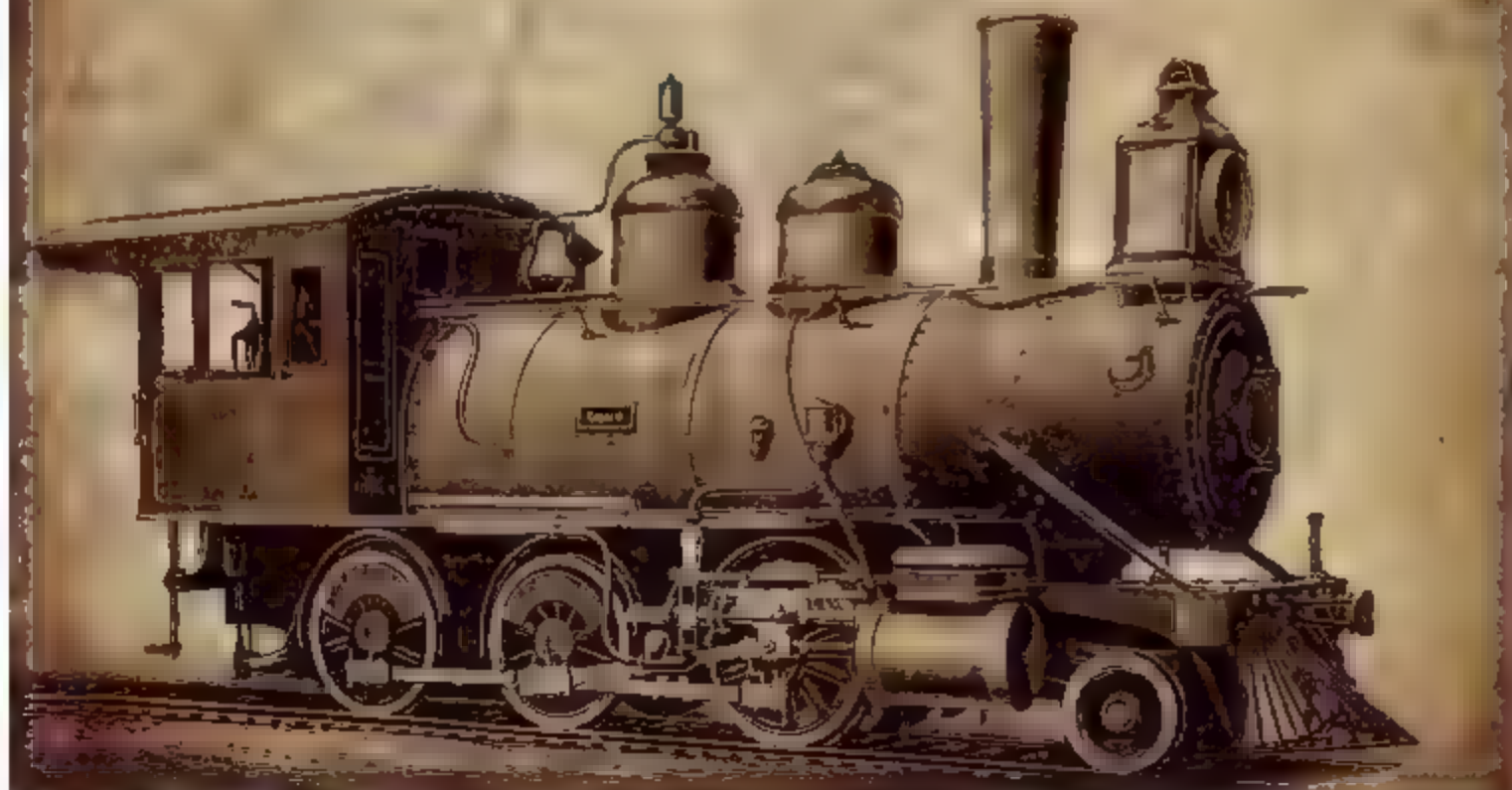
The colonial railways were built to three different gauges, which became a problem once lines of different systems met at Albury in 1881 and Wallangarra in 1888. In the 20th century, the lines between major cities were converted to standard gauge and electrified suburban networks were built in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane and Perth. In the second half of the 20th century, many rural branch lines were closed to passenger traffic or altogether in all states. On the other hand, long heavy-haul railways were built to transport iron ore in Western Australia and coal in Queensland to ports. In Western Australia these railways are privately owned.

In the 1990s and the early 21st century, the traditional networks were reorganised and partially privatised. The interstate standard gauge network came largely under the control of the Australian Rail Track Corporation and private companies were allowed to operate on it for the first time. Some non-metropolitan intrastate networks became privately controlled and the operation of private freight and passenger trains commenced. The Melbourne suburban railways became the first urban rail system to be operated by private sector franchisees.

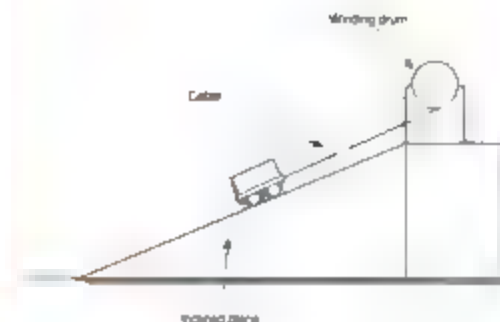


HISTORY OF RAILWAY TRANSPORT IN AUSTRALIA

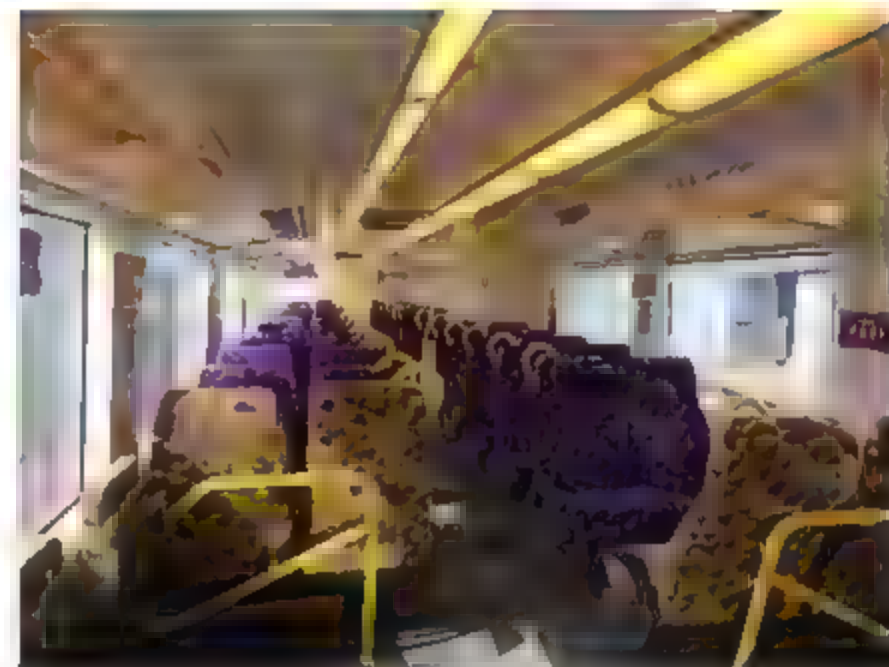
DEVELOPMENT OF STATE-BASED NETWORKS



Railways in Australia date from the 10 December 1831 when the Australian Agricultural Company officially opened Australia's first railway, located at the intersection of Brown and Church Streets, Newcastle, New South Wales. Privately owned and operated to service the A Pit coal mine, it was a cast-iron fishbelly rail on an inclined plane as a gravitational railway.



HISTORY OF RAILWAY TRANSPORT IN AUSTRALIA



3VS93 AND 3VS94 AT ALBURY IN
DECEMBER 2021

HISTORY OF RAILWAY TRANSPORT IN AUSTRALIA

RAIL GAUGES AND ROUTE KILOMETRES



A report by the Australian Government's Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics, and the Australasian Railway Association, estimated that as of September 2020, there were 32,868 km (20,423 mi) of heavy rail lines open and operational throughout the nation. The three main railway gauges in Australia are narrow: 1,067 mm (3 ft 6 in), standard: 1,435 mm (4 ft 8+1/2 in), and broad: 1,600 mm (5 ft 3 in). A slow progression towards unification to standard gauge has taken place since the 1930s. About 4,000 km (2,500 mi) of 610 mm (2 ft) light railways in Queensland support the sugar-cane industry.



HISTORY OF RAILWAY TRANSPORT IN AUSTRALIA



**EMU01 AT FERNY GROVE
STATION ON THE FIRST
ELECTRIC SERVICE IN
BRISBANE IN NOVEMBER 1979**

Queensland Rail (QR) is a railway operator in Queensland, Australia. Owned by the Queensland Government, it operates local and long-distance passenger services, as well as owning and maintaining rolling stock and approximately 6,600 kilometres (4,101 mi) of track and related infrastructure.



Australian Miscellany
Various

A collection in celebration of 2012 Year of Reading Australia. Readers chose fiction, non fiction and poetry - we only asked that the readings should have some sort of Australian hook. So they can be by an Australian author, or about Australia, or just have a prominent bit of Australianess in the plot. Failing that: even being performed by Australians will do!

And that the works should be PD in Australia and the U.S.A.

Introduction by Annise

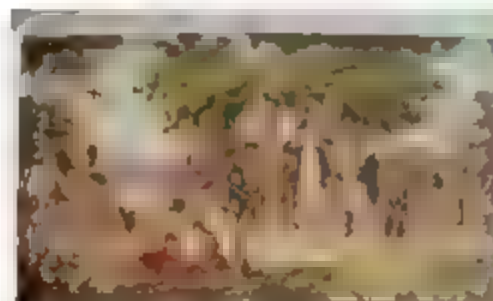
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Free Audio Book

Introduction to an Anthology of Australian Verse
 Australasia
 Impressions of Sydney
 When Your Pants Begin to Go
 Waltzing Matilda
 Echo from the Old Bark School, An
 Piece of Poetry for Mother and Father to Read, A
 Introduction to Sir George Grey, Pioneer of Empire in
 Southern Lands
 Effects of the Gold Discovery
 Town Life in Australia
 Muse of Australia, The
 We called him 'Ally' for short
 Water Them Geraniums
 Water Them Geraniums Part 2
 Guide for Poits, A
 Rats
 We Call him 'Ally' for Short
 No Room for the Dead
 Wormwood and Nightshade

Wolf and Hound
 Last Leap, The
 From Lightning and Tempest
 Johnson, Alias Crow
 Song of Autumn, A
 Hunting Song, A
 Exiles Farewell, An
 Bush Cats
 Wail Of The Waiter (A Tavern Catch), The
 Johnson's Antidote
 South Seaman, The

Free
Audio Book



In 1770 the British navigator Lieutenant James Cook sailed northward along the east coast of Australia in the Endeavour, anchoring for a week at Botany Bay. Three months later, at Possession Island in Queensland, he claimed possession of the entire east coast he had explored for Britain.

Captain Cook raises the
 Union Flag on Possession
 Island, 22 August 1770





ADA JEMIMA CROSSLEY

ADA CROSSLEY

Ada Jemima Crossley is said to have told her parents she would never sing in an opera. And despite becoming one of the world's leading contraltos she never did perform in one.

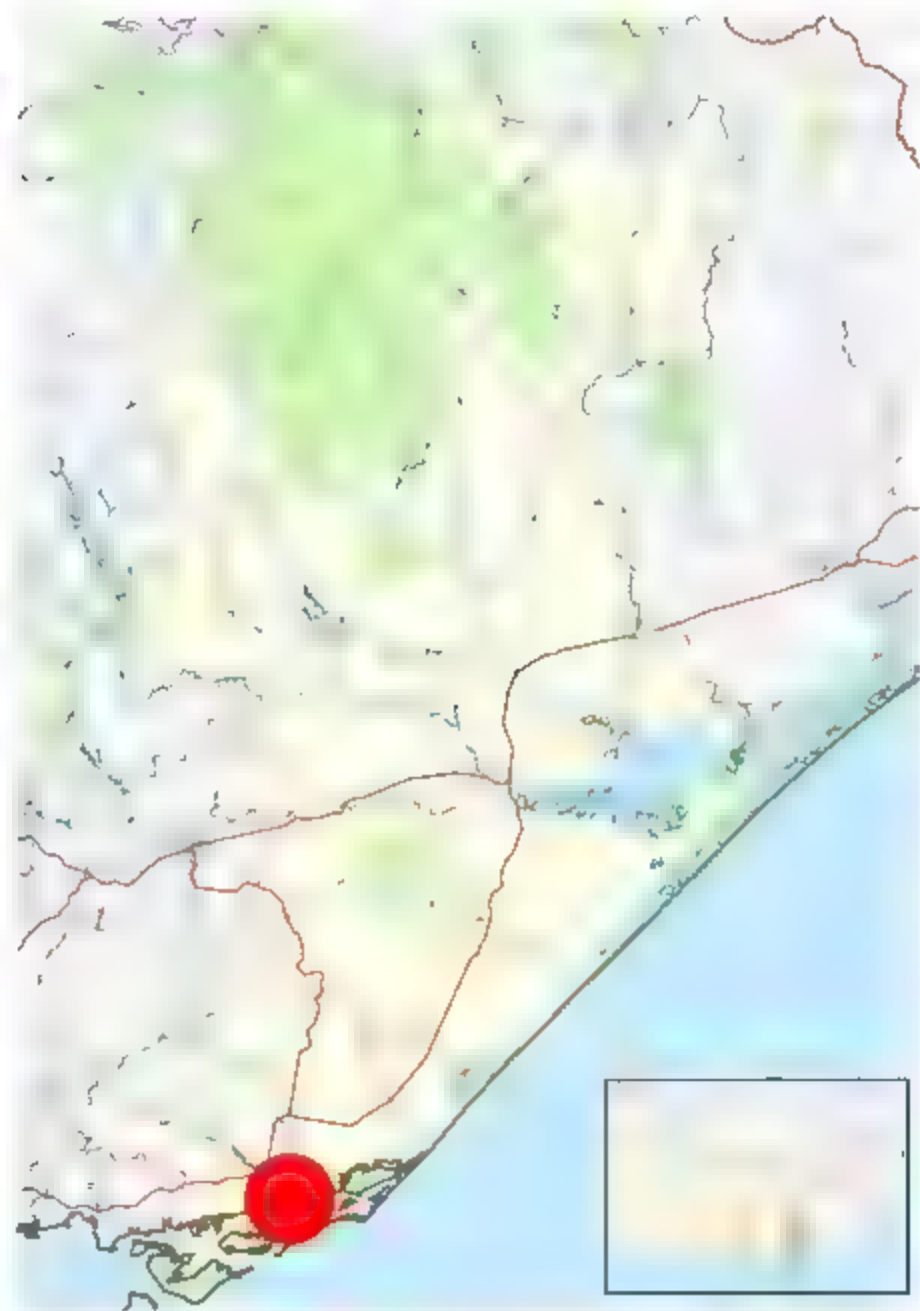
At her London debut her voice was described as 'one of the greatest contraltos ever heard in oratorio.' A contralto is the lowest female voice and Ada's voice has been described as 'soothing and dark timbred.' Oratorio is like an opera but has no scenery, costumes or acting. It usually has a biblical theme. Ada had a repertoire of 500 songs, which included operatic arias, folk ballads and hymns, making her popular with all types of audiences.

Ada was born in the farming community of **TARRAVILLE, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA** on 3 March 1871. As a teenager she became a favourite with the locals and after appearing in a charity concert was encouraged to travel to Melbourne for professional training. There she studied under Madam Fanny Simonsen for two years and also learnt to play the piano to aid with her harmony.

TARRAVILLE

Tarraville is a town in Gippsland, Victoria, Australia, located near the mouth of the Tarra River and 236 kilometres (147 mi) southeast of Melbourne.

Tarraville was established as a village in 1841, when the land was selected as part of the Reeve's Special Survey.[3] Its name comes from the Tarra River, which is named after Charlie Tarra, an Aboriginal who travelled with Pawel Strzelecki when he explored Gippsland. The wreckage of the PS Clonmel was an influence on the founding of Tarraville. Because Tarraville was founded on a path to Port Albert, it grew quickly, containing about 50 buildings at the end of 1844. In 1851, it became a government township, after having been a private township since 1843. In the 1850s, when people travelled from Port Albert to fields in Omeo when gold had been discovered there, Tarraville was used as a stopping point. At this time, it was the largest town in Gippsland, containing many buildings, including multiple businesses and seven hotels.



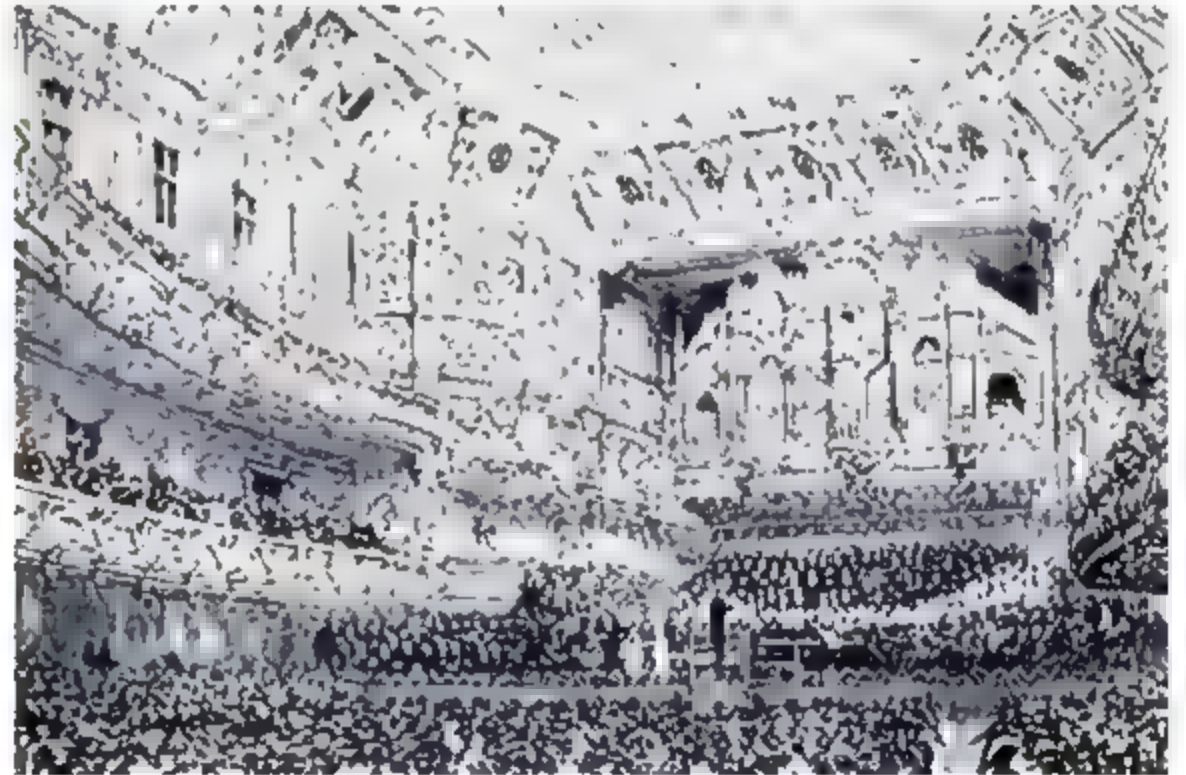
ADA CROSSLEY

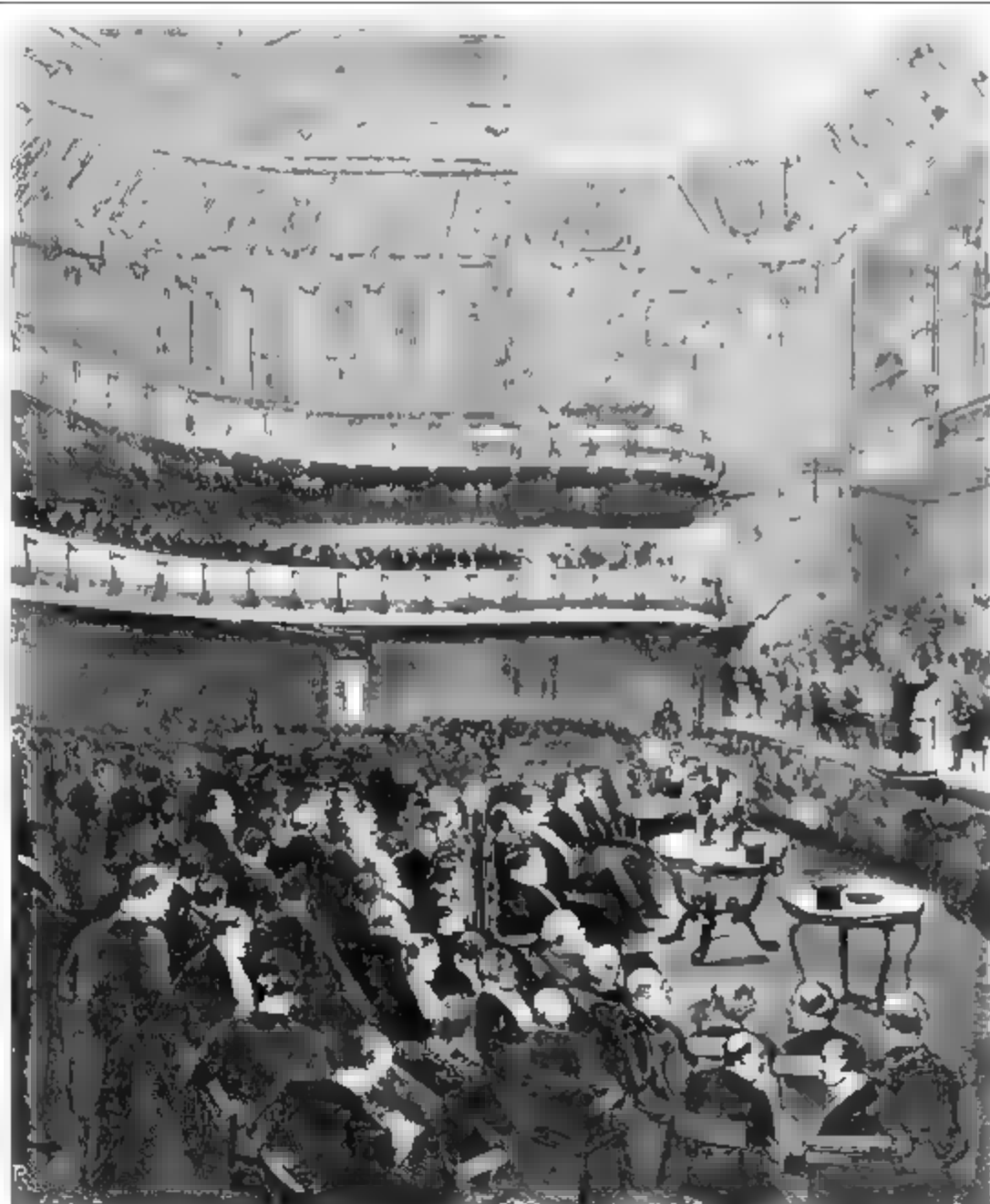
ADA JEMIMA CROSSLEY (3 March 1871 – 17 October 1929) was an Australian contralto notable as the first Red Seal recording artist engaged in the US by the Victor Talking Machine Company in **1903**. Born at Tarraville, Gippsland, Victoria, she was the daughter of Edwards Wallis Crossley (died 11 April **1902**), an ironmonger, and Harriette, née Morris, both from Northamptonshire, England. Ada was the sixth surviving child in a family of twelve children.

Crossley's singing in the country met with so much appreciation that she was sent to Melbourne to be trained, where Sir Frederic Cowen, (who had come from London to conduct the orchestra at the Melbourne International Exhibition of **1888–9**), heard her sing and gave her advice. She studied under Madame Fanny Simonsen for singing, and under Alberto Zelman the elder for piano and harmony.

Her first appearance was with the Philharmonic Society at Melbourne in **1889**. She sang frequently in Melbourne at concerts and in oratorio, and was the principal contralto in the choir of Charles Strong's Australian Church. She made her début performance in Sydney in January **1892**, and also became well known there. In **1894**, she went to Europe and studied under Mathilde Marchesi for voice production, and under (Sir) Charles Santley for oratorio work. Her first appearance in London was at the **Queen's Hall** on **18 May 1895**, when she had an immediate success.

The Queen's Hall was a concert hall in Langham Place, London, opened in **1893**. Designed by the architect Thomas Knightley, it had room for an audience of about 2,500 people. It became London's principal concert venue. From **1895 until 1941**, it was the home of the promenade concerts ("The Proms") founded by Robert Newman together with Henry Wood. The hall had drab decor and cramped seating but superb acoustics. It became known as the "musical centre of the [British] Empire", and several of the leading musicians and composers of the late 19th and early 20th centuries performed there, including Claude Debussy, Edward Elgar, Maurice Ravel and Richard Strauss.





ROYAL CONCERT IN 1893 IN QUEEN'S HALL

THE QUEEN'S HALL FIRST OPENED ITS DOORS ON 25 NOVEMBER 1893. NEWMAN GAVE A CHILDREN'S PARTY IN THE AFTERNOON, AND IN THE EVENING 2,000 INVITED GUESTS ATTENDED WHAT ELKIN DESCRIBES AS "A SORT OF PRIVATE VIEW", WITH POPULAR SELECTIONS PLAYED BY THE BAND OF THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS, AND SONGS, PIANO AND ORGAN SOLOS PERFORMED BY WELL-KNOWN MUSICIANS. AFTER THE PERFORMANCES, THE SEATS IN THE ARENA WERE REMOVED, LAVISH REFRESHMENTS WERE SERVED, AND THE GUESTS DANCED.

ADA CROSSLEY

In 1894, she went to Europe and studied under Mathilde Marchesi for voice production, and under (Sir) Charles Santley for oratorio work. Her first appearance in London was at the **Queen's Hall on 18 May 1895**, when she had an immediate success. For many years she held a leading place at music festivals and on the concert platform, and she gave five command performances before Queen Victoria in two years. She was also successful in America, and on **returning to Australia in 1904** her tour was a series of triumphs.

She also visited South Africa, and her second tour in Australia in **1908 was again very successful**. She sang regularly at English **festivals until 1913 but retired a few years later**, though she made occasional appearances for charity.

On 27 February 1923 she appeared in concert at Wigmore Hall in support of her friend and protégée, the South Australian contralto Clara Serena. The London newspapers gave positive reviews, also praising Serena's accompanist (and husband) Roy Mellish. She never lost her love for her native country and her Cavendish Square, London, house was always open to young singers and artists from Australia. There they received advice, hospitality, and sometimes assistance, without any suggestion of patronage.

ADA CROSSLEY

On 16 May 1905 Crossley married Francis Muecke CBE FRCS, son of H. C. E. Muecke. The wedding, which took place at St Marylebone Parish Church, was a grand social occasion. A choir comprising Evangeline Florence, Mary Conly, Nora Long, Elsie Jones, Eva Mylott, *Meta Buring*, May Otto, Ivy Ansley and May Putney sang the hymn "O Perfect Love", specially arranged by George H. Clutsam and directed by Minna Fischer.

For a time they had a cottage home at St John's Wood, but as Muecke's London practice grew, a city address became necessary.

There were no children. Crossley died at London after a short illness on 17 October 1929.



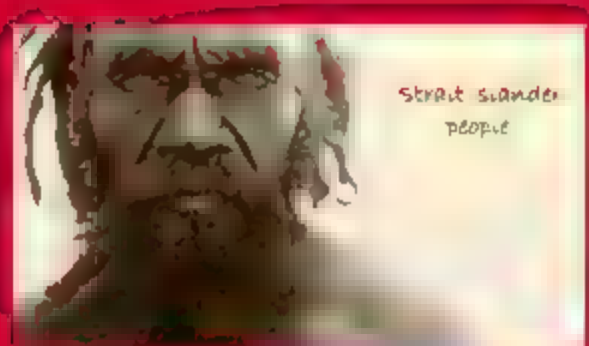
THE MARRIAGE SCENE
FROM A RAKE'S
PROGRESS BY
WILLIAM HOGARTH,
SHOWING THE
INTERIOR OF THE
SECOND ST
MARYLEBONE
CHURCH.



TIMELINE AUSTRALIAN



VERY EARLY HISTORY

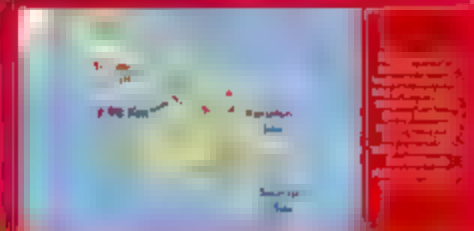


Strait Islander people



Aboriginal people in the eastern shore of the lake, near the Mungo, about 40,000 years ago.

Aboriginal people in the eastern shore of the lake, near the Mungo, about 40,000 years ago.



80,000-40,000
Evidence of
Australian
Aboriginal Culture.

40,000-30,000
years ago. First
human settlements
formed by
Aboriginal
Australians in
several areas that
are today the cities
of Sydney, Perth
and Melbourne.

40,000-20,000
years ago, oldest
known ritual
cremation, the
Mungo Lady, in
Lake Mungo,
Australia.

Tasmania
40,000

26,000
Bread is made
in
Cuddie Springs
NSW



At the end of the last ice age, the sea level was probably more than 130 m lower than today. It therefore formed a land bridge between Australia and New Guinea.



18 000
All regions in Australia are inhabited by indigenous people

11 000
Tasmania now isolated by rising sea levels

6 000
Rising sea levels isolate Papua New Guinea forming the Torres Strait Island

3 000
Climate changes to the same as today

1606
First contact Europeans

Lake Mungo remains

The Lake Mungo remains are three prominent sets of human remains that are possibly Aboriginal Australian: Lake Mungo 1 (also called Mungo Woman, LM1, and ANU-618), Lake Mungo 3 (also called Mungo Man, Lake Mungo III, and LM3), and Lake Mungo 2 (LM2). Lake Mungo is in New South Wales, Australia, specifically the World Heritage listed Willandra Lakes Region.

Mungo woman (LM1) was discovered in 1969 and is one of the world's oldest known cremations. The remains designated Mungo man (LM3) were discovered in 1974, and are dated to around 40,000 years old, the Pleistocene epoch, and are the oldest Homo sapiens (human) remains found on the Australian continent.



41 000 B C

Lake Mungo is a dry lake located in south-eastern Australia, in the south-western portion of New South Wales. It is about 760 kilometres (470 mi) due west of Sydney and 90 kilometres (56 mi) north-east of Mildura, and 110 kilometres north-west of Balranald. The lake is the central feature of Mungo National Park.

Humans reached Tasmania approximately 40,000 years ago by migrating across a land bridge from the mainland that existed during the last glacial maximum. After the seas rose about 12,000 years ago and covered the land bridge, the inhabitants there were isolated from the mainland until the arrival of European settlers.

Short-statured Aboriginal tribes inhabited the rainforests of North Queensland, of which the best known group is probably the Tjapukai of the Cairns area. These rainforest people, collectively referred to as Barrineans, were once considered to be a relic of an earlier wave of Negrito migration to the Australian continent, but this "Aboriginal pygmy" theory has been discredited.

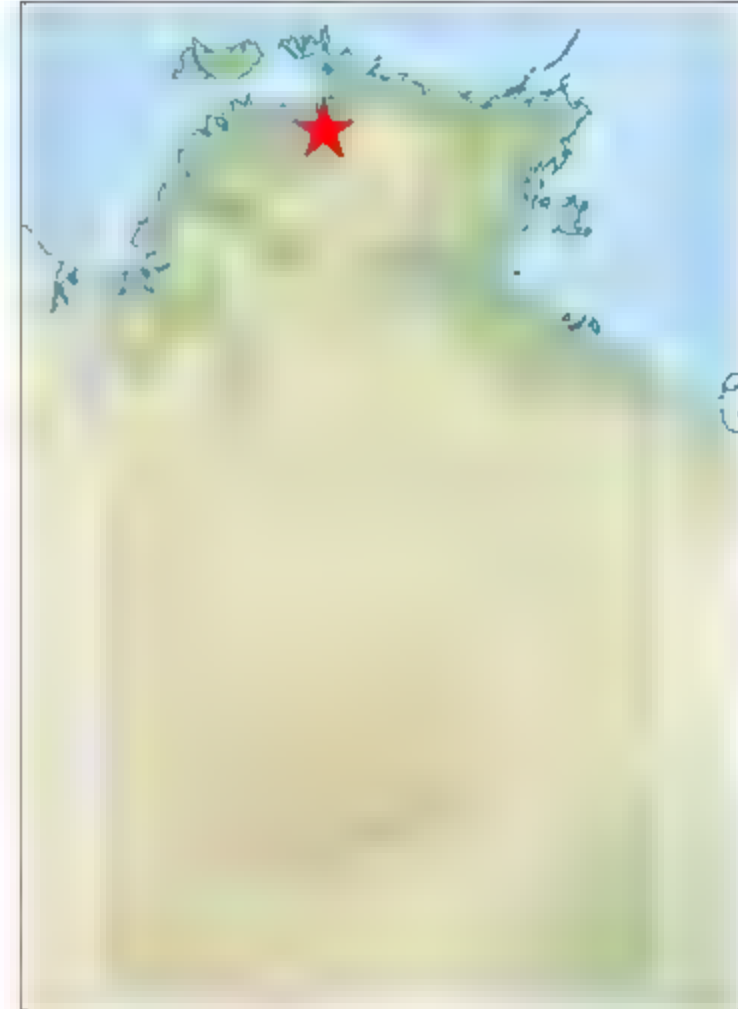
Mungo Man, found near Lake Mungo in New South Wales, is the oldest human yet found in Australia. Although the exact age of Mungo Man is in dispute, the best consensus is that he is at least 40,000 years old. Stone tools also found at Lake Mungo have been estimated, based on stratigraphic association, to be about 50,000 years old. Since Lake Mungo is in south-eastern Australia, many archaeologists have concluded that humans must have arrived in north-west Australia at least several thousand years earlier.

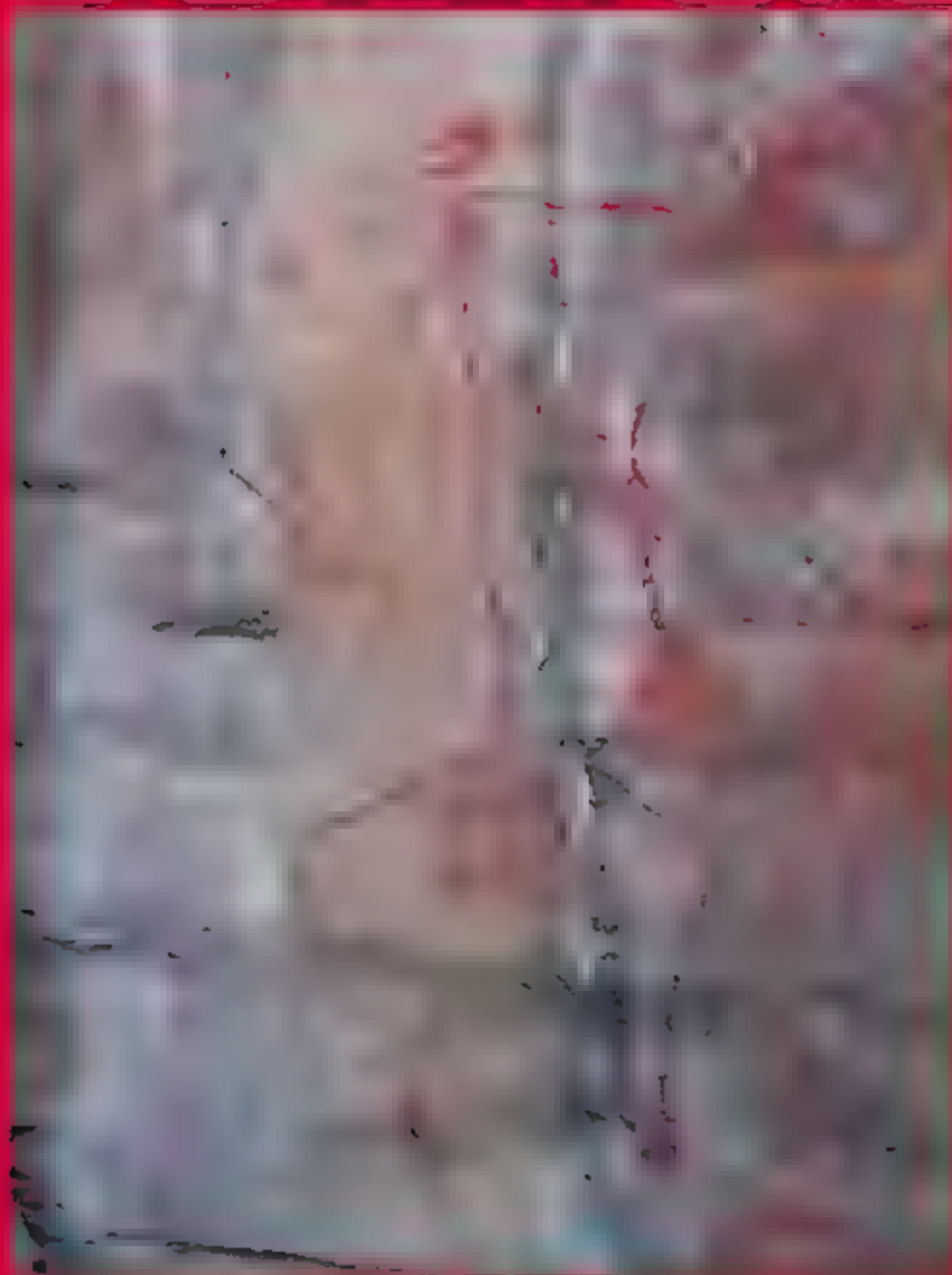


40 000 ears ago - Tasmania

It is believed that early human migration to Australia was achieved when it formed part of the Sahul continent, connected to the island of New Guinea via a land bridge. This would have nevertheless required crossing the sea at the so-called Wallace Line. It is also possible that people came by island-hopping via an island chain between Sulawesi and New Guinea, reaching North Western Australia via Timor.

Madjedbebe is the oldest known site showing the presence of humans in Australia. Archaeological excavations conducted by Clarkson et al. (2017) yielded evidence to suggest that Madjedbebe was first occupied by humans possibly by 65,000 +/- 6,000 years ago and at least by 50,000 years ago. While the age of 50,000 years ago has been widely accepted since the 1990s, this latter estimate (of ca. 65,000 years ago) has, as of 2017, been questioned by some experts. The date sets the minimum age for the arrival of humans in Australia, and by extension for the dispersal of modern humans out of Africa. More than 100,000 artefacts have been excavated (including >10,000 artefacts from the lowest dense occupation layer termed 'Phase 2'), including flaked stone artefacts, ground stone axe heads, grinding stones, animal bones, shellfish remains, ground ochre, charcoal, seeds and human burials. Some of these were buried more than 2.5 metres below the surface.

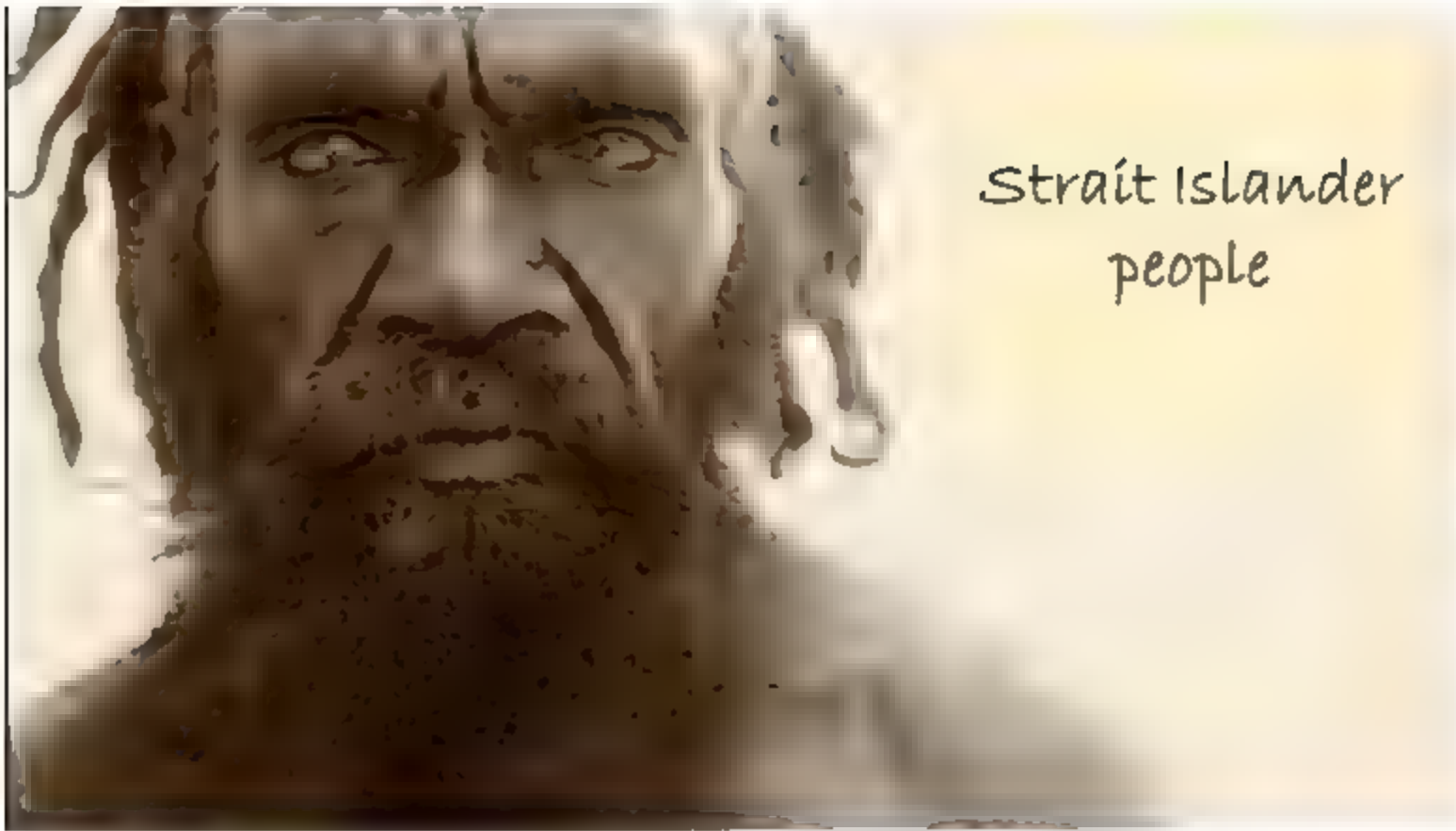




The prehistory of Australia is the period between the first human habitation of the Australian continent and the colonisation of Australia in 1788, which marks the start of consistent written documentation of Australia. This period has been variously estimated, with most evidence suggesting that it goes back between 50,000 and 65,000 years. This era is referred as prehistory rather than history because knowledge of this time period does not derive from written documentation. However, some argue that Indigenous oral tradition should be accorded an equal status.

A hunter-gatherer lifestyle was dominant until the arrival of Europeans, although there is evidence of land management by practices such as cultural burning, and in some areas, agriculture, fish farming, and permanent settlements.

The earliest evidence of humans in Australia has been variously estimated, with most agreement as of 2018 that it dates from between 50,000 and 65,000 years BP



Strait Islander
people

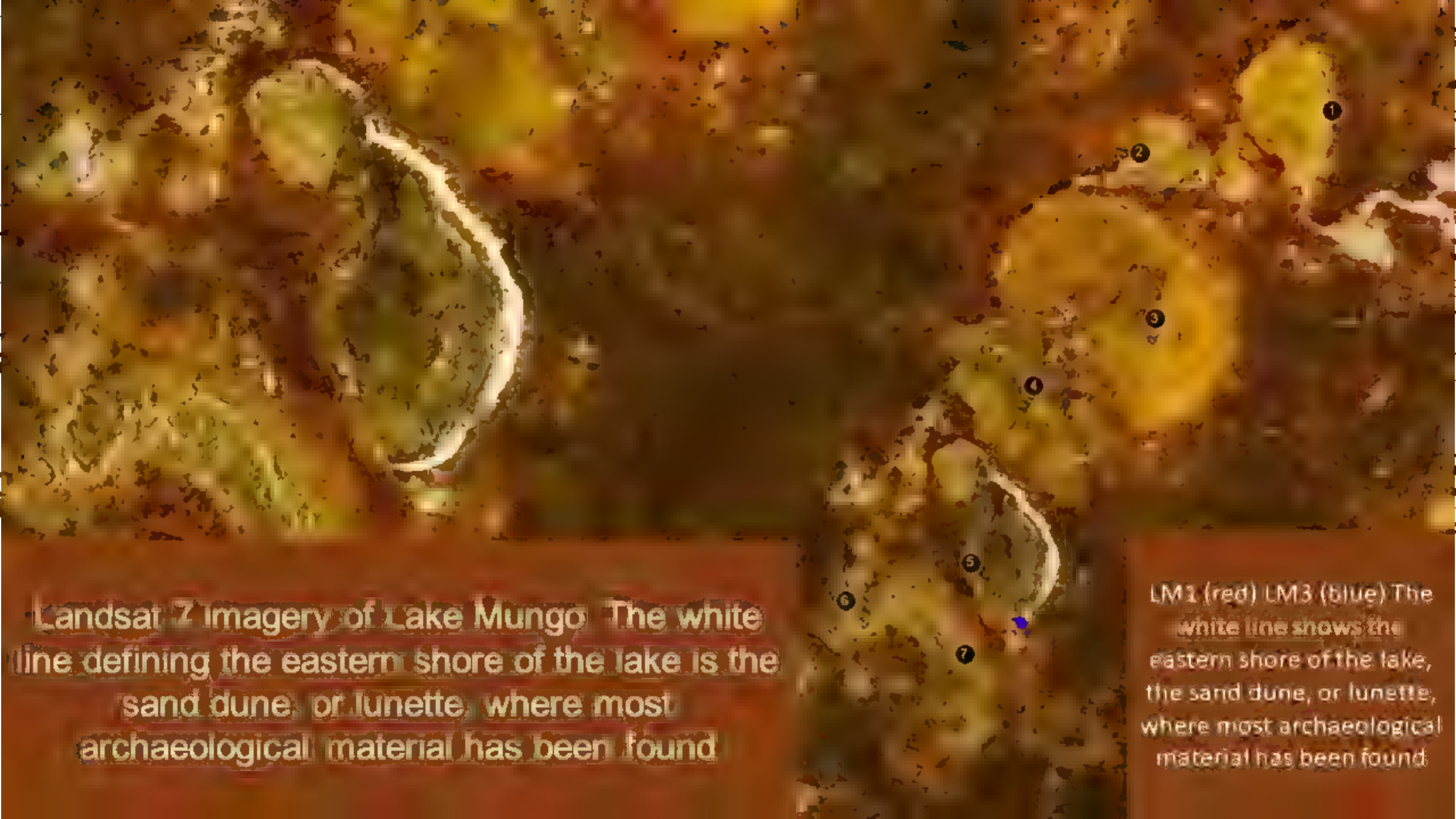


Trading canoe at Erub
(Darnley Island), c. **1849**

The Torres Strait Islands are a group of at least 274 small islands in the Torres Strait, a waterway separating far northern continental Australia's Cape York Peninsula and the island of New Guinea. They span an area of 48,000 km² (19,000 sq mi), but their total land area is 566 km² (219 sq mi). The Islands have been inhabited by the indigenous Torres Strait Islanders. Lieutenant James Cook first claimed British sovereignty over the eastern part of Australia at Possession Island in **1770**, but British administrative control only began in the Torres Strait Islands in **1862**.



Estimates of the number of people living in Australia at the time that colonisation began in 1788, who belonged to a range of diverse groups, vary from 300,000 to a million, and upper estimates place the total population as high as 1.25 million. A cumulative population of 1.6 billion people has been estimated to have lived in Australia over 65,000 years prior to British colonisation. The regions of heaviest Aboriginal population were the same temperate coastal regions that are currently the most heavily populated, the Murray River valley in particular. In the early 1900s it was commonly believed that the Aboriginal population of Australia was heading toward extinction. The population shrank from those present when colonisation began in New South Wales in 1788, to 50,000 in 1930. This drastic reduction in numbers has been attributed to outbreaks of smallpox and other diseases, but other sources have described the extent of frontier clashes and in some cases, deliberate killings of Aboriginal peoples.



Landsat 7 Imagery of Lake Mungo. The white line defining the eastern shore of the lake is the sand dune, or lunette, where most archaeological material has been found.

LM1 (red) LM3 (blue) The white line shows the eastern shore of the lake, the sand dune, or lunette, where most archaeological material has been found.



Duifken or Duijken, was a small ship built in the Dutch Republic. She was a fast, lightly armed ship probably intended for shallow water, small valuable cargoes, bringing messages, sending provisions, or privateering. The tonnage of Duyfken has been given as 25-30 lasten (50-60 tons).

DUYFKEN

DUYFKEN

In 1606, during a voyage of discovery from Bantam (Banten), Java, captained by Willem Janszoon, she encountered the Australian mainland. Janszoon is credited with the first authenticated European landing on Australia. In 1608, the ship was damaged beyond repair.

A reproduction of Duyfken was built in Australia and launched in 1999.

In 1596, a ship named Duyfken sailed in the first expedition to Bantam, the crew was captured by the islanders on Pulau Enggano. On 23 April 1601, Duyfken sailed from Texel as jacht, or scout, under skipper Willem Cornelisz Schouten to the Spice Islands. After reaching Bantam, the "Moluccan Fleet", consisting of five ships including Duyfken under admiral Wolphert Harmensz, encountered a blockading fleet of Portuguese ships totalling eight galleons and twenty-two galleys. They engaged this fleet in intermittent battle, driving them away on New Year's Day 1602. Thus, the undisputed dominance of the Iberians (Portuguese and Spanish) in the spice trade to Europe was ended.

The fleet received a warm welcome in Bantam, repairs were carried out to damage caused in the battle, and a survey of Jakarta Bay was undertaken, where the Dutch would later build Batavia, their capital in the Indies. Then, sailing by way of Tuban, East Java to the Spice Island of Ternate, cloves were loaded on board and the ship returned to Banda for a cargo of nutmeg. Duyfken was then sent on a voyage of exploration to the east when the newly formed Dutch East India Company (Dutch: Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie, commonly abbreviated to VOC) was granted a monopoly on trade to the Spice Islands by the Dutch government.

DUYFKEN

In early 1606, Janszoon encountered and then charted the shores of Australia's Cape York Peninsula. The ship made landfall at the Pennefather River in the Gulf of Carpentaria. This is the first authenticated sighting of Australia by Europeans, and also the first authenticated landing of Europeans on Australian soil. For the first time all the inhabited continents of the world were known to the European science of geography. The ship sailed back to Bantam.

In 1607, Duyfken may have made a second voyage east to Australia. Later in the year, she was sent to Java to get supplies for the beleaguered Dutch fortress on Ternate. In February or March 1608, Duyfken was involved in hunting Chinese junks north of Ternate.

In May 1608, the ship was engaged in a five-hour battle with three Spanish galleys. In June, she was sent with larger ships to capture the fortress of Taffaso on Makian Island. A month later, she was brought inside the reef at Ternate for repairs. It seems that she was hauled on her side to repair the bottom but this caused further damage, and the ship was condemned as beyond repair.

DUYFKEN

The Duyfken Replica Project was founded by the Dutch-born Australian historian Michael John Young. Young became aware of Duyfken as early as 1976 and lobbied extensively for a new replica project after the launch of the Endeavour replica in Fremantle, Australia in the mid-1990s.

The Duyfken Replica committee was established in 1995 with Michael Young and Dr. Kees de Heer and late journalist James Henderson. This led to the establishment of the Friends of the Duyfken group then ultimately with John Longley's support, the Duyfken 1606 Replica Foundation. The Foundation was initially chaired by entrepreneur Michael G. Kailis of Perth, who led the charge in raising the \$3.5 million building budget.



DUYFKEN

A full size reproduction of Duyfken was built by the "Duyfken 1606 Replica Foundation" jointly with the Maritime Museum of Western Australia and launched on 24 January 1999 in Fremantle. She then undertook goodwill tours to Sydney, Queensland, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Mauritius, South Africa, and finally Texel in the Netherlands. While in the Netherlands, the floor of the hold was replaced by antique Dutch bricks.

For a period in 2005, Duyfken was berthed alongside the Old Swan Brewery on the Swan River in Perth, Western Australia. The replica was open for visits by the public.

In 2006, Western Australia played a big role in the 400th anniversary of the original Duyfken's visit to Australia. A national group called Australia on the Map: 1606–2006 was formed to commemorate the arrival of Duyfken and to mark this important milestone in Australia's history, by also giving recognition to all who followed her and contributed to the mapping of the Australian coast.

HISTORY OF AUSTRALIA (FACEBOOK GROUP)

DUYFKEN



**A 1670 COPY OF A MAP DRAWN
ON BOARD DUYFKEN DURING HER
VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY ALONG
THE AUSTRALIAN COAST IN 1606
FROM THE ATLAS VAN DER HEM**

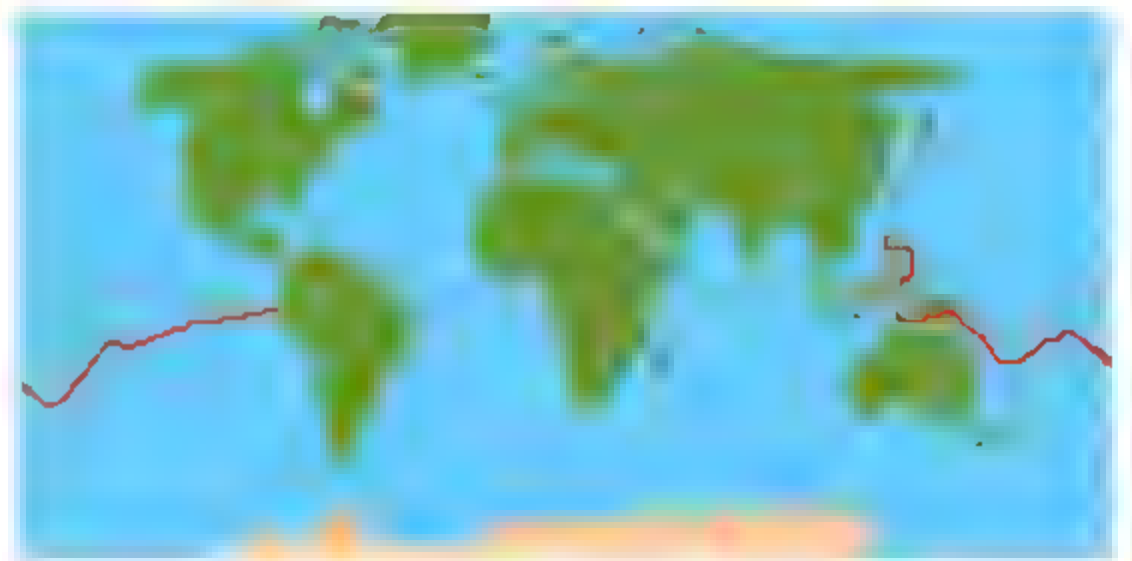
TORRES STRAIT ISLANDS



Spanish seaman Luís Vaz de Torres sailed through the Torres Strait, between Australia and New Guinea, along the latter's southern coast. Torres reported 'shoals', some of which may have been the northernmost atolls of the Great Barrier Reef. 1606.



A map of the Torres Strait Islands. I have endeavoured to use native names wherever I could find them. If you can suggest ways in which this map could be made more up to date, don't hesitate to leave me a message to that effect. This map's source is [here](#), with the uploader's modifications, and the GMT homepage says that the tools are released under the GNU General Public License.



Torres' expedition

The Torres Strait, also known as Zenadh Kes, is a strait between Australia and the Melanesian island of New Guinea. It is 150 km (93 mi) wide at its narrowest extent. To the south is Cape York Peninsula, the northernmost extremity of the Australian mainland. To the north is the Western Province of Papua New Guinea. It is named after the Spanish navigator Luís Vaz de Torres, who sailed through the strait in 1606. The islands of the Torres Strait have been inhabited by humans for at least 2,500 years and possibly much longer. The various Torres Strait Islander communities have a unique culture and long-standing history with the islands and nearby coastlines. Their maritime-based trade and interactions with the Papuans to the north and the Australian Aboriginal communities have maintained a steady cultural diffusion among the three societal groups, dating back thousands of years.

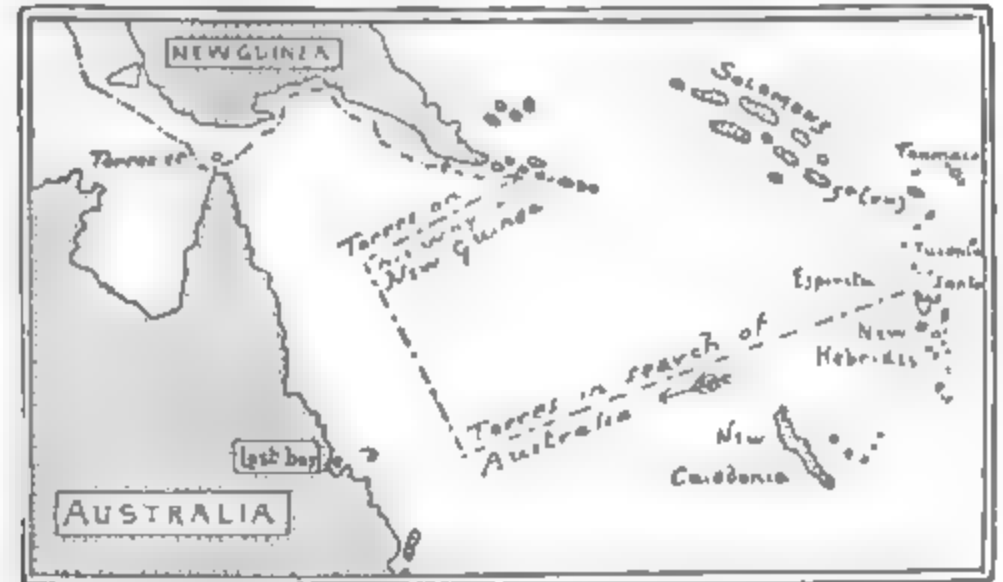


Luís Vaz de Torres (Galician and Portuguese), or Luis Váez de Torres in the Spanish spelling (born c. 1565; fl. 1607), was a 16th- and 17th-century maritime explorer of a Spanish expedition noted for the first recorded European navigation of the strait that separates the Australian mainland from the island of New Guinea, and which now bears his name (Torres Strait).

Torres intended to personally present the captives, weapons and a detailed account to the king on his return to Spain. His short written account of the voyage indicates this. However, it appears there was no interest in Manila in outfitting his voyage back to Spain, and he was told his ships and men were required locally for the King's service.

On 1 June 1607, two ships arrived in Manila from South America, one being Queirós former flagship San Pedro y San Pablo, now under another name, but with some of her former crewmen still aboard. Learning that Queirós had survived, Torres immediately wrote a report of his voyage to Queirós. Although that account no longer survives, Queirós himself referred to it in some of his many memorials to the king, agitating for another voyage.

TORRES ROUTE NEAR AUSTRALIA



The darkside of Australian History



Forbidden relationships




From the end of the Second World War to 1965 over 650 Japanese women married US servicemen at the onset and success of Australian servicemen. Their story is one of courage and strength.

Japanese war brides gave up the familiarity of home and family to journey across the sea and begin a new life in Australia. The women left behind in the National Archives tell stories of the love, adventure, challenges and hardships these women faced as the era of the White Australia policy.



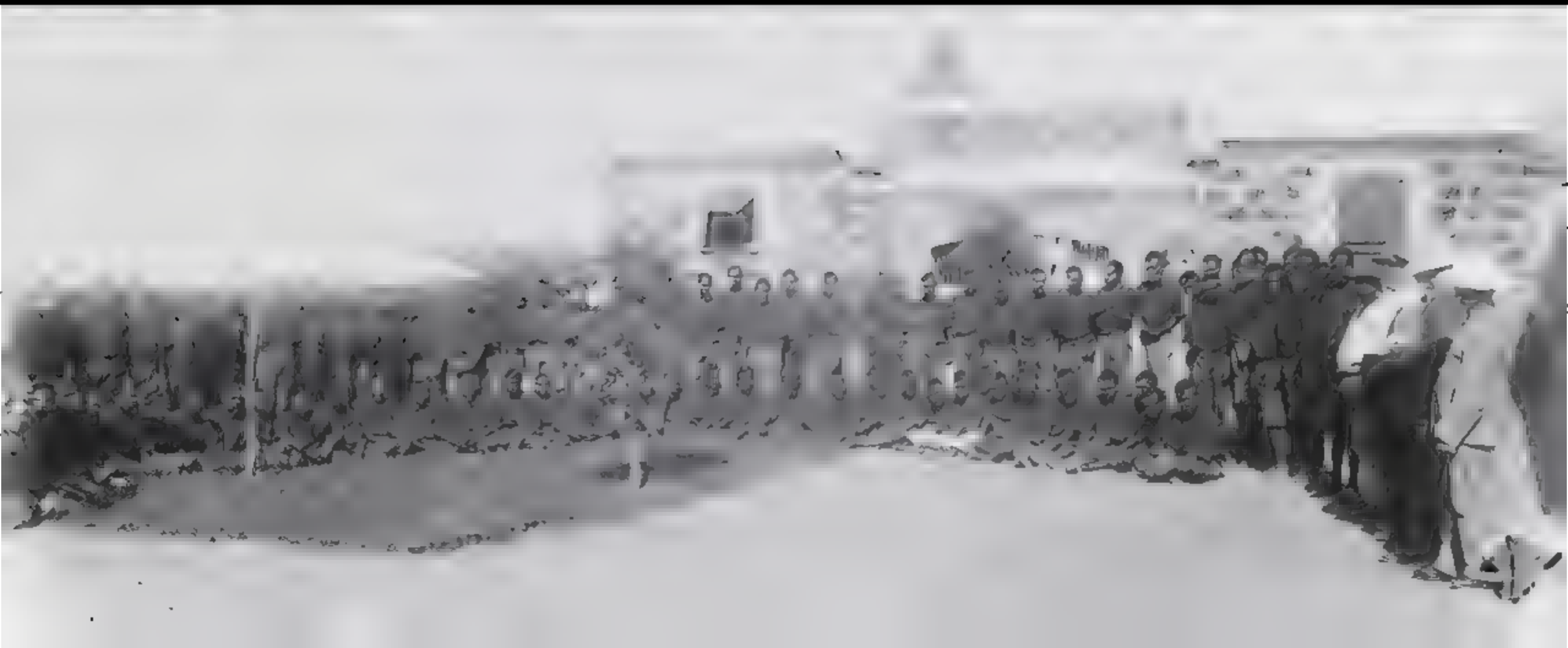
Aboriginal prison and forced labour camp

Between 1900 and 1961, Aboriginal prisoners held on Melville Island were held in deplorable conditions and subjected to cruel and inhumane treatment.



Aboriginal prison and forced labour camp

Between 1838 and 1931, Aboriginal prisoners held on Rottnest Island were held in deplorable conditions and subjected to cruel and inhumane treatment.



Forbidden relationships

5

NAME CHIBIKO MURAHARA

Address 49 Solar M.

Cooparoo S.E. 2. Burstone

Nationality Japanese

Place of Birth Yume

Date of Birth 4/3/32

Single or Married Married

Occupation Nurse

Arrived in Australia on 9 DEC 1953

Port of ONEY per Taipei

M. Casey
Signature of Holder

Certificate issued at 9 DEC 1953
on

Issued by [Signature]
National Archives of Australia

Departed Yume

Personal Description

Height 5 ft 10 ins.

Build Slender

Eyes Brown Hair Black

Remarks



From the end of the Second World War to 1965, over 650 Japanese women migrated to Australia as the wives and fiancées of Australian servicemen. Their story is one of courage and strength.

Japanese war brides gave up the familiarity of home and family to journey across the sea and begin a new life in Australia. The records left behind in the National Archives tell stories of the love, adventure, challenges and heartbreak these women faced in the era of the White Australia policy.

NA 100/125, 1970/54

Italian POW in Australia





Long Bay Correctional Centre

MEDICAL EXAMINATION
(For Persons Seeking Permanent Admission to
the Commonwealth of Australia)
REGISTRATION BY MEDICAL EXAMINER

NAME ... **KAMIYA, MUTSUO**
(Full name in block capitals)
ADDRESS **24, ISHIDA, KAMIYA 120 TANAKA, AGA**

- Have you or has any member of your family ever had application ever had any serious illness or operation? ... **NO**
- Have you or has any member of your family ever been treated for tuberculosis? ... **NO**
- Have you or has any member of your family ever suffered from mental disease, fits or epilepsy, or been treated in an institution for any kind of these diseases? ... **NO**
- Have you or has any member of your family ever been under treatment for trachoma? ... **NO**

Signature of Examining
Medical Officer
Date of Exam ...

I hereby certify that the information supplied by me to the Medical Examiner is correct in every particular.

Signature of Intendee or Agent which must be made in the presence of the Medical Examiner. **Mutsuo, Kamiya**

NOTES OF MEDICAL EXAMINER

State if "Normal" - if not give particulars of any departure from normal:-

	Husband or Sister-in-Law Date of Birth	if of Sister-in-Law Date of Birth
A. Heart		NORMAL
B. Blood Pressure	Max. ... Min. ...	Max. 110 mm. Hg. Min. 70
C. Lungs		NORMAL
D. Nervous system		NORMAL
E. Mental condition and intelligence		NORMAL
F. Digestive Organs		NORMAL
G. Skeleton - Bones and Joints		NORMAL
H. Skin		NORMAL
I. Eyes		NORMAL
J. Sight-(a) without glasses (b) with glasses (if worn) Cause of defect of sight	R. ... L. ... R. ... L. ...	R. 12 ... L. 12
K. Genito-Urinary Organs		NORMAL
L. Urine-In albumen or sugar present?		NONE PRESENT
M. Teeth		2 PAIRS 2 FILLINGS
N. Deformities		None
	Height ... Weight ...	Height 171 cm. Weight 64 kg.

REMARKS. - In cases where the Medical Examiner is unable to describe the examinee as being in perfect health and development, he should state the exact nature of the defect which he finds and whether it is of a permanent or temporary nature.

I Certify that I have this day examined the above-named and that the results are as set forth, and I certify that in my opinion, subject to any special observations under "Remarks", each of the above named is in good health and of sound constitution, and not suffering from any mental or bodily defect which is likely to render him/her a charge upon the public or to prevent him/her from earning his/her own living.

Signature and Qualifications
M. K. Ishida

Date **20. AUG. 1952** Address **1872 AGA MACHI, GELMAN-HASHI KARE**



Records placed in file after 24th
See also reg. for ...
RECEIVED
5/31/52
859625
SEARCH OF AU
1952

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION BY ALIEN ENTERING AUSTRALIA

NAME ... **NEELSON** ... **TERUKO**

I, the undersigned, being an alien who has entered Australia, hereby make application to be registered under the above Act of 1952 for the purpose of this application I hereby furnish the following information:-

Previous name or names of self **TERUKO NAKASHIMA**
Last permanent address overseas **65 CHAN SAH TAI LIAO TONG C. KINANG**
Intended address in Australia **66 LOUGHERY ST. MELB.**

Religion **JAPANESE** ... **TERUKO**
Birthdate **1908** ... **TERUKO**
Place of birth **6** ... **TERUKO**
Height **171** ... **TERUKO**
Weight **64** ... **TERUKO**
Complexion **171** ... **TERUKO**
Date of entry **28** ... **TERUKO**
By whom issued **28** ... **TERUKO**
Date of expiry **28** ... **TERUKO**
Number and place of issue of passport **28** ... **TERUKO**
Length of intended stay in Australia **28** ... **TERUKO**
Particulars of any other persons (other than spouse) who are to accompany the applicant in Australia **28** ... **TERUKO**

Married and address of spouse **28** ... **TERUKO**
Occupation or profession **HOUSEWIFE** ... **TERUKO**
Married status **28** ... **TERUKO**
Capacity of any of accompanying only or husband and accompanying children under the age of 18 years **28** ... **TERUKO**

Signature of husband **28** ... **TERUKO**
Signature of wife **28** ... **TERUKO**

Full name of father **TERUKO NAKASHIMA**
Full name of mother **KYOSHI SASAKI**
If previously married in Australia, name and full address of spouse **66 LOUGHERY ST. MELB.**

Signature of applicant **28** ... **TERUKO**
Date of signature **21-5-52**

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.
RECEIVED
20 MAY 1952
MELB.
Signature of official **21-5-52**
Date of application **21-5-52**

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
CANNES ACT 23rd September, 1952

RECEIVED
The Secretary,
Department of Immigration,
Melb.

Japanese Five of Australia and Services and 12
Services ...

Thank you for forwarding a copy of the report from the Australian Embassy in Tokyo regarding the subject named ...

I am very glad that in some cases the women may have supplementary ...

Living with a type of potential active tuberculous ...

I am recommended therefore that the Australian authorities ...

Signature of official **21-5-52**

Forbidden relationships

The release of the National Australian History Curriculum was announced on 11 October 2007. The 'Guide to the Teaching of Australian History in Years 9 and 10' can be accessed at <https://www.dest.gov.au/schools/australianhistory>



**Institute of Advanced Studies
Don't know much about History**

A longitudinal survey of participation in Year 12 across Australia shows that the percentage of students doing *History at Year 12 fell from 21 to 18 per cent between 1993 and 20011*. However looking further back the situation is more alarming. Although statistics are not available for all states, New South Wales figures provide a dramatic indication of plummeting interest in the study of History in schools. The percentage of students studying *History at Year 12 in New South Wales fell from 85 per cent of all students in 1955, to 80 per cent in 1965, to 42 per cent in 1990 and to 35 per cent in 2005*. In Western Australia, although in 2000 the state of history in schools was considered healthy with growing numbers of students sitting TEE History, by 2005 the percentage had fallen to approximately 25 per cent of the total 35. But while the drop in the percentage of students doing History at Year 12 *over the past fifty years seems dramatic*, the current percentages in New South Wales and Western Australia are comparatively good numbers. In Victoria only 13.5 per cent of Year 12 students did History in 2006. How do we explain the declining interest in History amongst students? Does it reflect the increasing number of subjects on offer to students and thus a wider range of subject choices? This explanation is insufficient: in New South Wales there were 46 subjects on offer in Year 12 in 1955 and this had only risen to 50 subjects in 1990. *Concern about the teaching of history in schools is not restricted to Australia*. The Royal Historical Society, the Institute of Historical Research and cognate bodies in the United Kingdom hosted a conference on 'Why History Matters' in February 2007. Although history is popular amongst the general public there are signs that history's position in the United Kingdom's school curriculum is being weakened. The curriculum time for history is being eroded, the history course is being narrowed, there is no synoptic overview or understanding of chronology.



ABORIGINAL ROCK ART IN THE KIMBERLEY REGION OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

HUMAN HABITATION
OF THE AUSTRALIAN
CONTINENT IS
KNOWN TO HAVE
BEGINNED ABOUT
65,000 YEARS AGO



Total population
759,705 (2016)

3.1% of
Australia's
population

	Northern Territory	10.3%
	Tasmania	1.8%
	Queensland	4.8%
	Western Australia	1.9%
	New South Wales	1.4%
	South Australia	2.5%
	Australian Capital Territory	1.9%



Regions with significant populations
Victoria 0.9 %



CHARLES III, KING OF
AUSTRALIA



DAVID HURLEY, GOVERNOR-
GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA



ANTHONY ALBANESE,
PRIME MINISTER OF
AUSTRALIA



Australian history: why it matters
Why learning Australian history is important
The study of Australian history will help students:

- a) enquire into, know, understand and evaluate the development of the nation in which they live;**
- b) develop an understanding of the history of Australia within a global context; and**
- c) foster an interest in lifelong learning about Australia's past.**

Australia's history is longer than that of many European countries, and is in many ways unique. Australia is one of the world's oldest, continuous democracies. A knowledge of our history is therefore vital. Nearly all of the crucial public debates embody an appeal to history. We are convinced of the urgent need for a nation wide revival in the teaching of Australian History and its global, environmental and social contexts. We urge that steps be taken to enlist all States and Territories and relevant authorities in the task.

History and what to study

Study of Topics

First peoples

Early encounters

British colonies (1788–1850)

Emerging nation (1851–1900)

The New Commonwealth (1901–1919)

The Roaring Twenties and the Lean Thirties (1920–1938)

World War II and post-war reconstruction (1939–1949)

Building Modern Australia: Times of Prosperity and Social Change (1950–1975)

Australia and the Shrinking Globe (1976–2000)



Consideration of Perspectives
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander
Regional and Global
Biographical
Beliefs and Values
Economic
Everyday life
Gender
Environmental
Local

Indigenous settlement of Australia (40–60,000 years ago) The seas begin to rise (15,000 years ago) rising seas eventually isolate Australia and separate Tasmania

1606 First Dutch contact: Cape York peninsula

1720s First annual visits by Macassans from Indonesian archipelago

1770 James Cook explores the east coast of Australia

1788 British convict settlement, Sydney

1803 Risdon Cove settlement, Van Diemen's Land

1810–15 Governor Macquarie tries to benefit Aborigines

1824 Convict settlement, Moreton Bay

1829 Swan River settlement

1830s Squatters and sheep now occupy vast areas

1835 Settlement of the Port Phillip Bay area, Victoria

1836 South Australia proclaimed

1838 Myall Creek massacre

1840 British government suspends transporting of convicts to New South Wales



1851 Gold rushes begin

1856–57 Self-government and democratic parliaments

1860–61 Burke and Wills expedition

1868 First Australian cricket tour of England

1872 Telegraph line by land and sea from Europe to Adelaide completed

1872 'Free, secular and compulsory education' introduced in Victoria

1889 9 x 5 art exhibition, Melbourne

1890s Economic depression and strikes in the East but gold boom in the West; long 'Federation Drought' begins



The screenshot displays the Demboch History website interface. At the top, there are several thumbnail images representing different historical topics, including a landscape, a building, and a person. Below these, a large section titled "Slide Show Store" features a grid of categories: "All Products", "Browse slides", "Catalog", "Slide Show", and "People". A URL bar shows "https://payhip.com/DembochHistory". Below the URL bar, there are more category buttons: "Historic Maps", "WWA-8", "Digital Library", "Free Swedish Slide Shows", and "History & Travel". A central banner reads "News" with a red arrow pointing left. At the bottom, there are buttons for "Swedish History", "Free English Slide Shows", "In English", "Video & Audio Books", and "Free slide show and photos".

Historical Perspectives

Students should incorporate a range of perspectives into their study of Topics. These perspectives assist in appreciating the diversity of Australia's historical experience and in the development of analytical and writing skills through the extended consideration of change and continuity over time. Perspectives to be considered include:

- a) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Perspectives**
- b) Regional and Global Perspectives**
- c) Biographical Perspectives**
- d) Beliefs and Values Perspectives**
- e) Economic Perspectives**
- f) Everyday life Perspectives**
- g) Gender Perspectives**
- h) Environmental Perspectives**
- i) Local Perspectives.**

Probably the largest collection of slide shows about history in Swedish and English has been created by Anders Deimback. His collection of slide shows with the subject of history and in the languages Swedish and English is probably the most comprehensive in the world where only one person has created all the slide shows. In total approximately 5 000 slideshows have been created. In an internet store there are now several thousand to download completely free of charge. The slides are good enough to entertain people and to read them. There are statistics and users as witnesses: 400,000 readers to his earliest 1 000 slideshows and from 195 countries. American teachers have given 5 points out of 5 for the slideshows ("Teachers Pay Teachers") and in fact there is one company who has shown the slideshows to their clients, ages 80 - 100 years old who want to connect with others and enjoyed watching the slideshows.





TITANIC

THE FAMOUS SHIP

Among those who shared that desperate night were
six Australians
two passengers and four crew members.



Captain Edward Smith



Edward John Smith, RD ; 27 January 1850 – 15 April 1912) was a British Merchant Navy officer. He served as master of numerous White Star Line vessels. He is best known as the captain of the RMS Titanic who perished when the ship sank on its maiden voyage.

Raised in a working environment, he left school early to join the Merchant Navy and the Royal Naval Reserve. After earning his master's ticket, he entered the service of the White Star Line, a prestigious British company. He quickly rose through the ranks and graduated in 1887. His first command was the SS Celtic. He served as commanding officer of numerous White Star Line vessels, including the Majestic (which he commanded for nine years) and attracted a strong and loyal following amongst passengers.



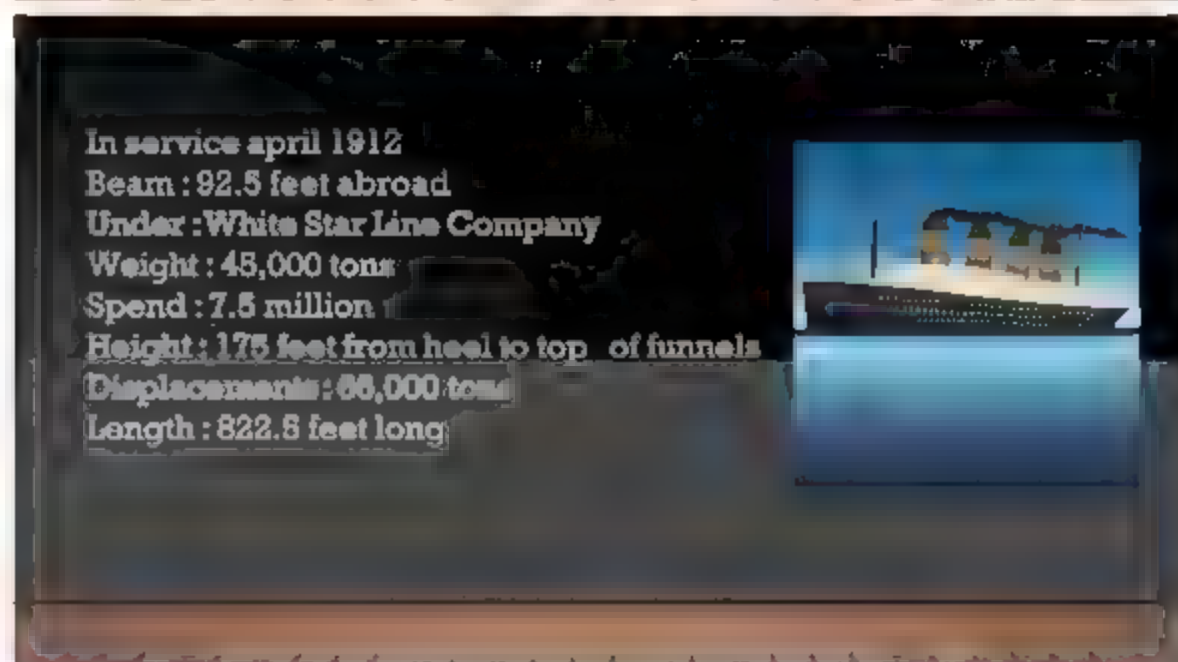
AT TWENTY TO MIDNIGHT on 14 April 1912, RMS Titanic struck the iceberg that would take her to the seabed in one of the deadliest maritime disasters in history. While 1,316 passengers and about 900 crew had embarked for the journey from Southampton, England, to New York City, USA, there were only 20 lifeboats and though the ship took nearly two and a half hours to sink, only 710 people survived.

"Titanic, name and thing, will stand as a monument and warning to human presumption," said England's Bishop of Winchester in a sermon the Sunday after the disaster. Among those who shared that desperate night were six Australians – two passengers and four crew members.

Titanic's Australian crew members:

Donald Campbell, who was born in Melbourne around 1887, was a third class clerk, and a member of the 'victualling crew', responsible for food provisions. Leonard White, who was born in Sydney around 1881, was a saloon steward. Little is known about the background of these two men, but there are more records associated with Alfred Nichols, also from Sydney. Alfred was about 42 on the night of the disaster, and worked as a boatswain – an officer in charge of the Titanic's deck crew, rigging, cables and anchors. Nicknamed 'Big Neck', Alfred was last seen leading a team of men to open a few of the lower gangway doors so that people could be loaded onto lifeboats. None of those men were ever seen again. Donald and Leonard also perished that night, presumably in the freezing water that killed its victims within minutes. Their bodies, like Alfred's, were never recovered.





In service april 1912
 Beam : 92.5 feet abroad
 Under : White Star Line Company
 Weight : 45,000 tons
 Spend : 7.5 million
 Height : 175 feet from heel to top of funnels
 Displacements : 65,000 tons
 Length : 822.8 feet long



South Australians aboard the Titanic

The three other Australians on board Titanic were all from South Australia, or had spent time there. Charles Dahl, who was born in Norway in 1866, had emigrated to Adelaide in 1892, where he worked as a joiner and lived until 1912. He was asleep in his cabin when the ship struck the iceberg. After dressing in warm clothes, he made his way to the deck and escaped in Lifeboat 15.

Later, he criticised both the lack of lifeboats and the provisions on board. "If there had been more lifeboats, every soul on the vessel might have been saved," he told a newspaper, the Chicago American, in a story published on 24 April 1912. "There were no provisions or water in any of the lifeboats," he added. "We didn't even have a lantern." After a period of recuperation in the USA, Charles went back to Norway, where he died at the age of 76. Arthur Gordon McCrae was born in Adelaide in 1880. His grandmother, Georgiana McCrae, who was a respected painter, was the illegitimate daughter of an English duke, and had settled in the Mornington Peninsula, Victoria, with her husband.

He worked at a gold mine in West Africa and at a Siberian copper mine before deciding in 1912 to travel to Canada to visit friends. Arthur travelled as a second class passenger on Titanic. He became one of the more than 90 per cent of male second class passengers who died, as officers in charge of loading lifeboats gave precedence to women and children.



**EVELYN MARSDEN, STEWARDESS AND
NURSE ABOARD THE TITANIC.**

**(CREDIT: SOUTH AUSTRALIAN
MARITIME MUSEUM)**

First class Titanic passenger

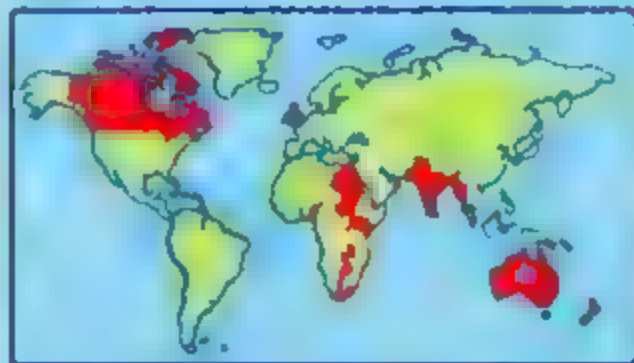
The final Australian on board that night was Evelyn Marsden, who was born at Stockyard Creek in Dalkey, about 80 km north of Adelaide. She was a stewardess and a nurse in first class on the ship.

"She shared a cabin with a Miss May Sloan who later wrote that within a few minutes of the collision they were taken by the doctor to his cabin for a fortifying glass of whisky and water," says Petrea Hann, who lives in Gilberton, Adelaide, and whose mother was Evelyn's niece.

As a girl, Evelyn learned to row a boat against the tides and currents of the Murray River, and she became a member of the Murray Bridge women's rowing club. At 1.35 am on the night of the disaster, she was rescued in Lifeboat 16, and her skill became invaluable — as Evelyn helped to row the boat while also taking care of a baby.

Eventually, Evelyn settled in Sydney, where she was buried on her death in 1938. "I think that what Evelyn saw that fateful night stayed with her for the rest of her life. It was something she never really recovered from

THE MAKING OF THE
BRITISH EMPIRE
1714-1832



ARTHUR HASSALL

A LIBRIVOX FREE AUDIOBOOK READ BY PAMELA NAGAMI

THE MAKING OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE
(A.D. 1714-1832)

ARTHUR HASSALL (1853 - 1930)

Running Time:

05:23:13

At its height, the British Empire was the largest in history. This short volume traces its development through the long 18th century, from 1714 to the end of the Napoleonic Wars. Founded on the prosperity of Sir Robert Walpole's ministry (1721-1742), the Empire emerged from the Indian conquests of that gifted military amateur, Lord Clive, and was extended under the leadership of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, who drove the English to victory in the Seven Years' War (1756-1763). Surmounting the loss of the American colonies and twenty years of conflict with France, by the first quarter of the 19th century, the British navy, master of the oceans, presided over an Empire upon which the sun never set. (Summary by Pamela Nagami, M.D.)

THE MAKING OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

- Ch. 1: The First Years of the House of Hanover, 1714-1721
- Ch. 2: The Ministry of Sir Robert Walpole, 1721-1742
- Ch. 3: The Ministries of Wilmington and Henry Pelham, 1742-1754
- Ch. 4: Pitt and the Seven Years' War, 1754-1763, Pt. 1
- Ch. 4: Pitt and the Seven Years' War, 1754-1763, Pt. 2
- Ch. 5: The First Ten Years of the Reign of George III, Pt. 1
- Ch. 5: The First Ten Years of the Reign of George III, Pt. 2
- Ch. 6: Lord North and the War of American Independence, 1770-1782
- Ch. 7: The Rockingham, Shelburne, and Coalition Ministries, 1782-1783
- Ch. 8: The Younger Pitt's Home and Foreign Policy, 1784-1792, Pt. 1
- Ch. 8: The Younger Pitt's Home and Foreign Policy, 1784-1792, Pt. 2
- Ch. 9: England and the French Revolution, 1789-1802, Pt. 1
- Ch. 9: England and the French Revolution, 1789-1802, Pt. 2
- Ch. 10: England and Napoleon, 1802-1815, Pt. 1
- Ch. 11: Reaction and Reform, 1815-1832



BRITISH EMPIRE

#1

British Empire

1920



BRITISH EMPIRE



ROBERT CLIVE'S VICTORY AT THE BATTLE OF PLASSEY ESTABLISHED THE EAST INDIA COMPANY AS A MILITARY AS WELL AS A COMMERCIAL POWER.

The Battle of Plassey was a decisive victory of the British East India Company over the Nawab of Bengal and his French allies on 23 June 1757, under the leadership of Robert Clive, which was possible due to the defection of Mir Jafar, who was Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah's commander in chief. The battle helped the Company seize control of Bengal. Over the next hundred years, they seized control of most of the Indian subcontinent, Myanmar, and Afghanistan.

BRITISH EMPIRE



BRITISH EMPIRE







Running
Time:10:36:54



HISTORY OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND FROM 1696 TO 1890

George Sutherland (1855 - 1905) and Alexander Sutherland (1852 - 1902)

This work provides a history of the early political, social, and economic development of Australia and New Zealand. Since both British colonies became independent countries in the 1900s, this work does not relate those events. NOTE: As this work was written by Victorian-era Australian authors, the attitudes conveyed regarding indigenous peoples are of that period and may offend some listeners today. (Summary by TriciaG)

The Early Discoverers

The Convict Settlement at Sydney, 1788-1800

The Discoveries of Bass and Flinders

New South Wales, 1800-1808

Tasmania, 1803-1836

New South Wales, 1808-1837

Discoveries in the Interior, 1817-1836

Port Phillip, 1800-1840

South Australia, 1836-1841

New South Wales, 1838-1850

South Australia, 1841-1850

The Discovery of Gold

Victoria, 1851-1855

New South Wales, 1851-1860

West Australia, 1829-1890

Queensland, 1823-1890

Explorations in the Interior, 1840 to 1860

Discoveries in the Interior, 1860-1886

Tasmania, 1837-1890

South Australia, 1850-1890

New South Wales, 1860-1890

Victoria, 1855-1890

The Times of the Maoris, Part 1

The Times of the Maoris, Part 2

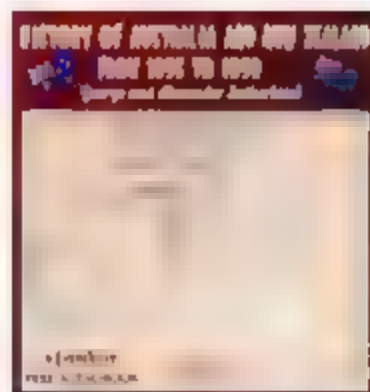
New Zealand Colonised, Part 1

New Zealand Colonised, Part 2

White Men and Maoris

New Zealand, 1843-1890, Part 1

New Zealand, 1843-1890, Part 2



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Time:10:36:54



HISTORY OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND FROM 1696 TO 1890

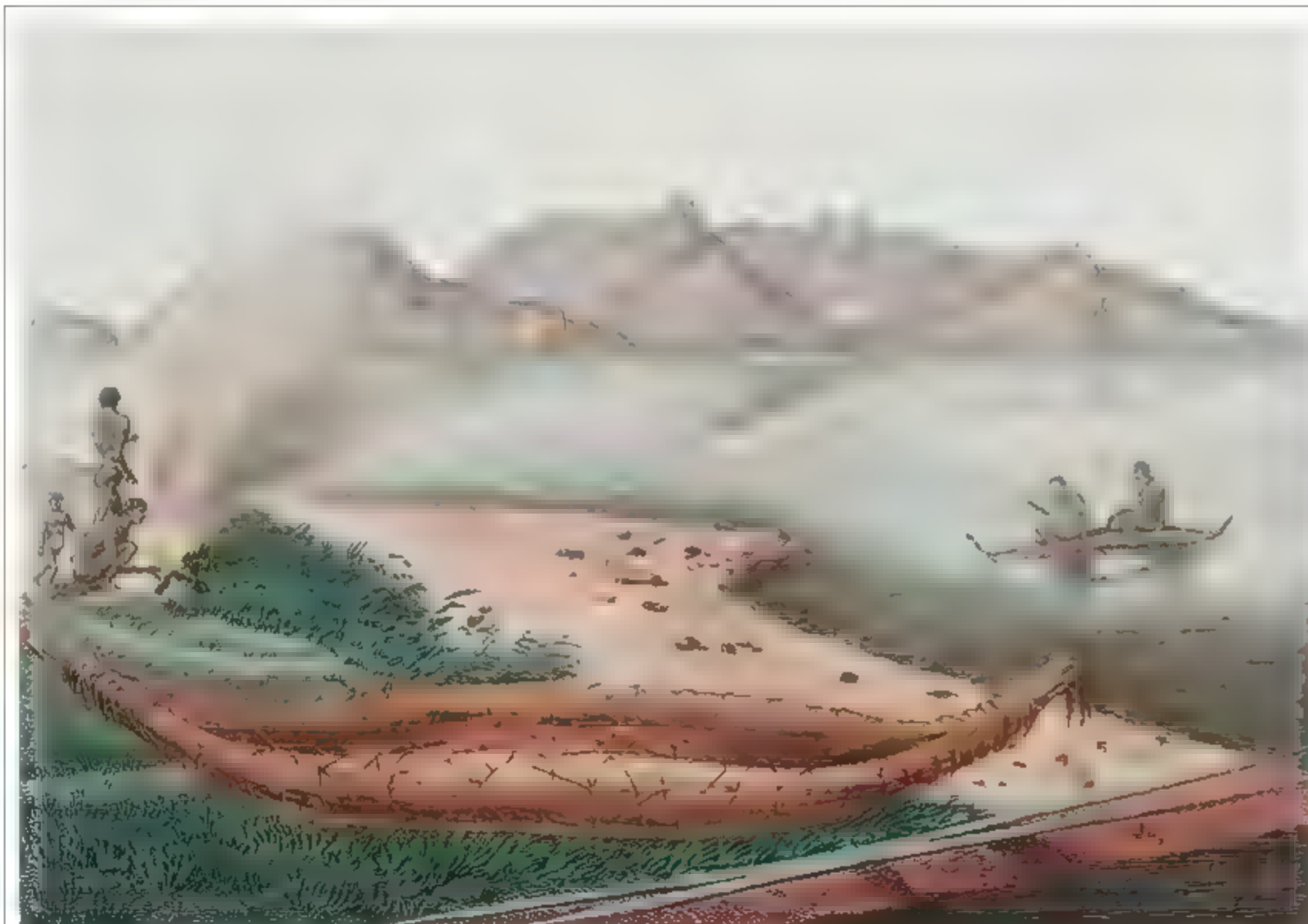
George Sutherland (1886-1906) and Alexander Sutherland (1862-1902)

This work provides a history of the early political, social, and economic development of Australia and New Zealand. Since both British colonies became independent countries in the 1900s, this work does not relate those events. NOTE: As this work was written by Victorian-era Australian authors, the attitudes conveyed regarding indigenous peoples are of that period and may offend some listeners today. (Summary by TriciaG)



**ABORIGINAL
ROCK ART IN THE
KIMBERLEY
REGION OF
WESTERN
AUSTRALIA**

**HUMAN HABITATION
OF THE AUSTRALIAN
CONTINENT IS
KNOWN TO HAVE
BEGUN ABOUT
65,000 YEARS AGO**



**1807 ENGRAVING BY
FRENCH EXPLORER
CHARLES
ALEXANDRE
LESUEUR SHOWS
SEAFARING
ABORIGINAL PEOPLE
AND A LARGE CANOE
ON THE EASTERN
SHORE OF SCHOUTEN
ISLAND**



WORLD WAR I

1914 - 1918

Anders Dernback
2023-03-28

W
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WORLD EMPIRES AND COLONIES AROUND 1914





Military history of Australia during World War I

In Australia, the outbreak of World War I was greeted with considerable enthusiasm. Even before Britain declared war on Germany on 4 August 1914, the nation pledged its support alongside other states of the British Empire and almost immediately began preparations to send forces overseas to engage in the conflict. The first campaign that Australians were involved in was in German New Guinea after a hastily raised force known as the Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force was dispatched in September 1914 from Australia and seized and held German possessions in the Pacific. At the same time another expeditionary force, initially consisting of 20,000 men and known as the First Australian Imperial Force (AIF), was raised for service overseas. The AIF departed Australia in November 1914 and, after several delays due to the presence of German naval vessels in the Indian Ocean, arrived in Egypt, where they were initially used to defend the Suez Canal. In early 1915, however, it was decided to carry out an amphibious landing on the Gallipoli peninsula with the goal of opening up a second front and securing the passage of the Dardanelles. The Australians and New Zealanders, grouped together as the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC), went ashore on 25 April 1915 and for the next eight months the Anzacs, alongside their British, French and other allies, fought a costly and ultimately unsuccessful campaign against the Turks. The force was evacuated from the peninsula in December 1915 and returned to Egypt, where the AIF was expanded. In early 1916 it was decided that the infantry divisions would be sent to France, where they took part in many of the major battles fought on the Western Front.

Military history of Australia during World War I

Most of the light horse units remained in the Middle East until the end of the war, carrying out further operations against the Turks in Egypt and Palestine. Small numbers of Australians served in other theatres of war. Although the main focus of the Australian military's effort was the ground war, air and naval forces were also committed. Squadrons of the Australian Flying Corps served in the Middle East and on the Western Front while elements of the Royal Australian Navy carried out operations in the Atlantic, North Sea, Adriatic and Black Sea, as well as the Pacific and Indian Oceans. By the end of the war, Australians were far more circumspect. The nation's involvement cost more than 60,000 Australian lives and many more were left unable to work as a result of their injuries. The impact of the war was felt in many other areas as well. Financially it was very costly. The effect on the social and political landscape was considerable and threatened to cause serious divides in the nation's social fabric.

Conscription was possibly the most contentious issue and ultimately, despite having conscription for home service, Australia was one of only three combatants not to use conscripts in the fighting. Nevertheless, for many Australians the nation's involvement in World War I and the Gallipoli campaign was seen as a symbol of its emergence as an international actor, while many of the notions of the Australian character and nationhood that exist today have their origins in the war, and Anzac Day is commemorated as a national holiday.

MILITARY HISTORY OF AUSTRALIA DURING WORLD WAR I



**MEN IN MELBOURNE COLLECTING
RECRUITMENT PAPERS**

Military history of Australia during World War I

GALLIPOLI

Landing at Gallipoli in April 1915



Gallipoli casualties (not including illness)

Countries	Dead	Wounded	Missing or POW	Total
Ottoman Empire	56,643	97,007	11,178	164,828
United Kingdom	34,072	78,520	7,654	120,246
France	9,798	17,371	—	27,169
Australia	8,709	19,441	—	28,150
New Zealand	2,721	4,752	—	7,473
British India	1,358	3,421	—	4,779
Newfoundland	49	93	—	142
Total (Allies)	56,707	123,598	7,654	187,959

Casualty figures for the campaign vary between sources but in 2001, Edward J. Erickson wrote that in the Gallipoli Campaign over 100,000 men were killed, including 56,000–68,000 Ottoman and around 53,000 British and French soldiers. Using the Ottoman Archives, Erickson estimated that Ottoman casualties in the Gallipoli Campaign were 56,643 men died from all causes, 97,007 troops were wounded or injured and 11,178 men went missing or were captured. In 2001, Carlyon gave figures of 43,000 British killed or missing, including 8,709 Australians.



Penitentiary at
the Port Arthur
convict settlement
Tasmania

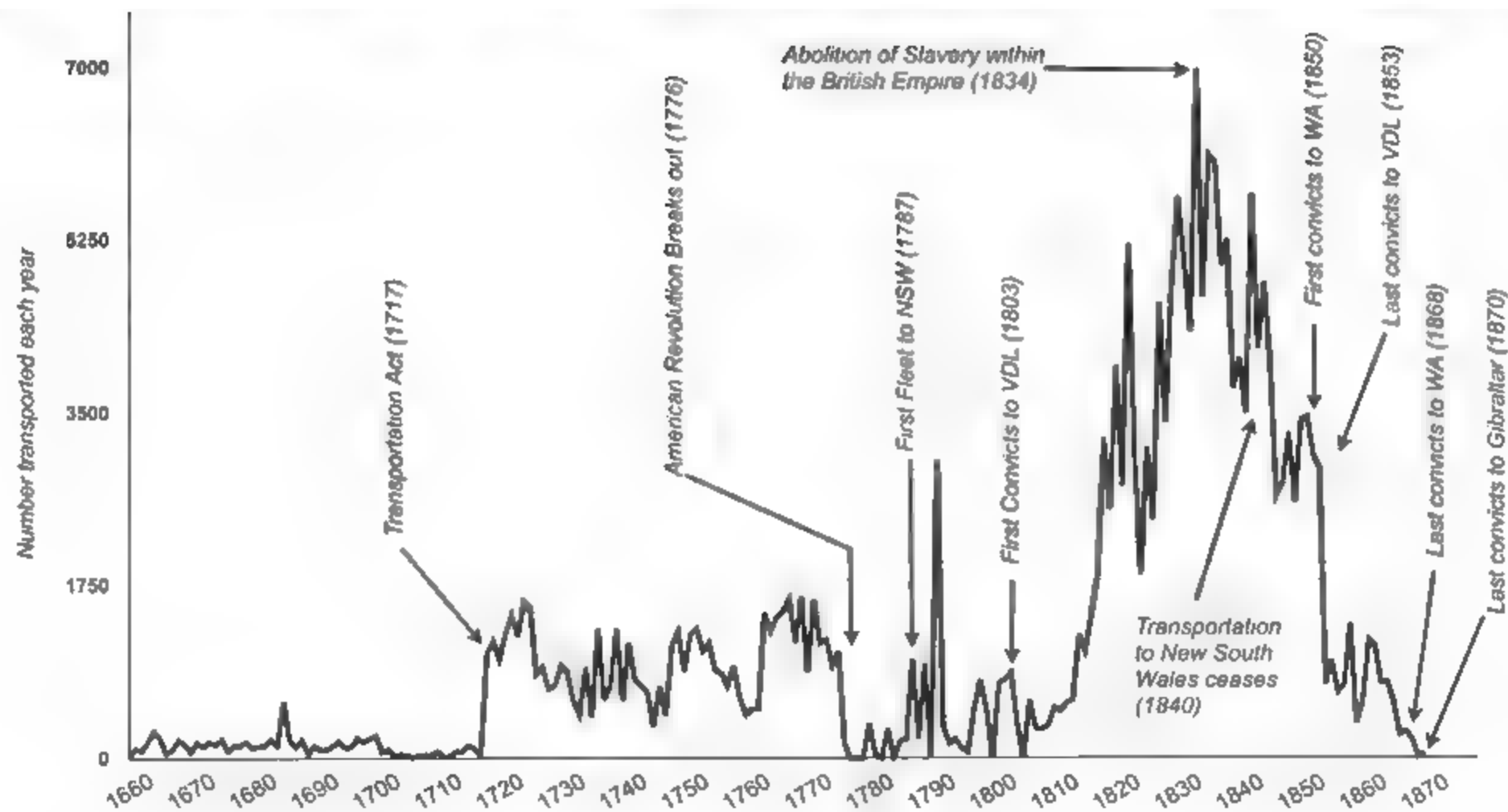


Norfolk Island
military barracks



CONVICTS IN AUSTRALIA

NUMBERS OF BRITISH CONVICTS TRANSPORTED OVERSEAS 1660-1870





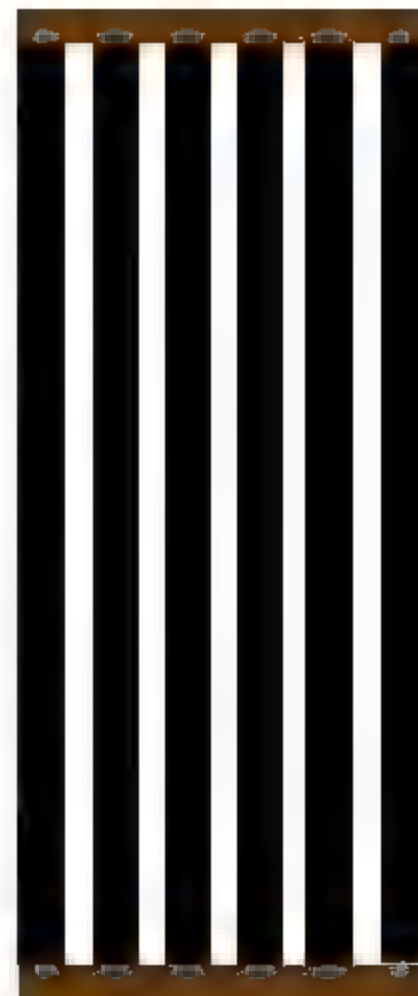
Norfolk Island
military barracks

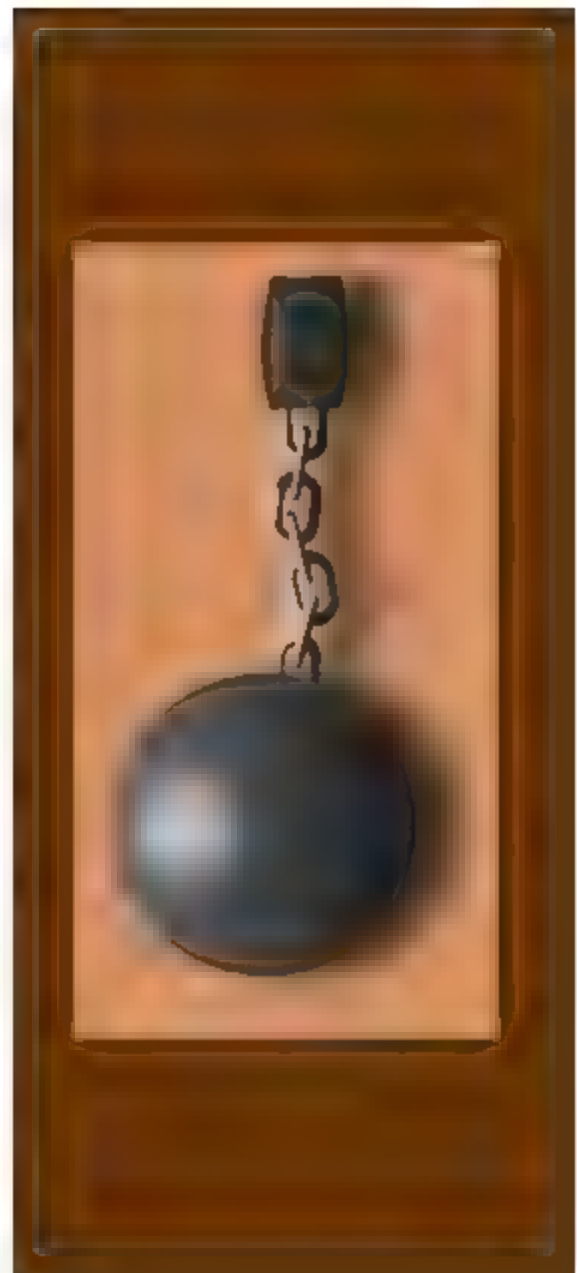


Penitentiary at
the Port Arthur
convict settlement
Tasmania

Convict population of New South Wales during the period

Year	Males	Females	Total
1788	529	188	717
1790	297	70	367
1800	1,230	328	1,558
1805	1,561	516	2,077
1819	8,920	1,066	9,986
1828	16,442	1,544	17,986
1836	25,254	2,577	27,831
1841	23,844	3,133	26,977







Finnish Australians

Finland was Sweden



Finland
Was
Sweden



1150

1150 – 1809
Sweden

1809-1917
Russia



What do Finnish people know about Australia and what do people in Australia with Finnish DNA and relatives from Finland know about Finnish history? Facebook does not have a group that tells the whole history of Australia. Well now a group has appeared with two members.



Finnish Australians

Finnish Australians (Finnish: Australiansuomalaiset) are Australian citizens of Finnish ancestry or Finland-born people who reside in Australia. According to Finnish estimates, there are approximately 30,000 Australians of Finnish ancestry, and about 7,500 Finland-born Finns residing in Australia.

Many Finnish immigrants began arriving in Australia between 1947 and 1971. When these new immigrants came to Australia, they were taken to refugee camps. Once in the camp, they were given free room and board until the head of the family was assigned his first job. The largest and best-known of these camps was Bonegilla, a former military camp in northern Victoria. Most of these Finns, along with more than 300,000 immigrants from other countries, began their new lives in Bonegilla during this period.



A refugee camp located in Bonegilla, Victoria in 1954



Finnish Australians

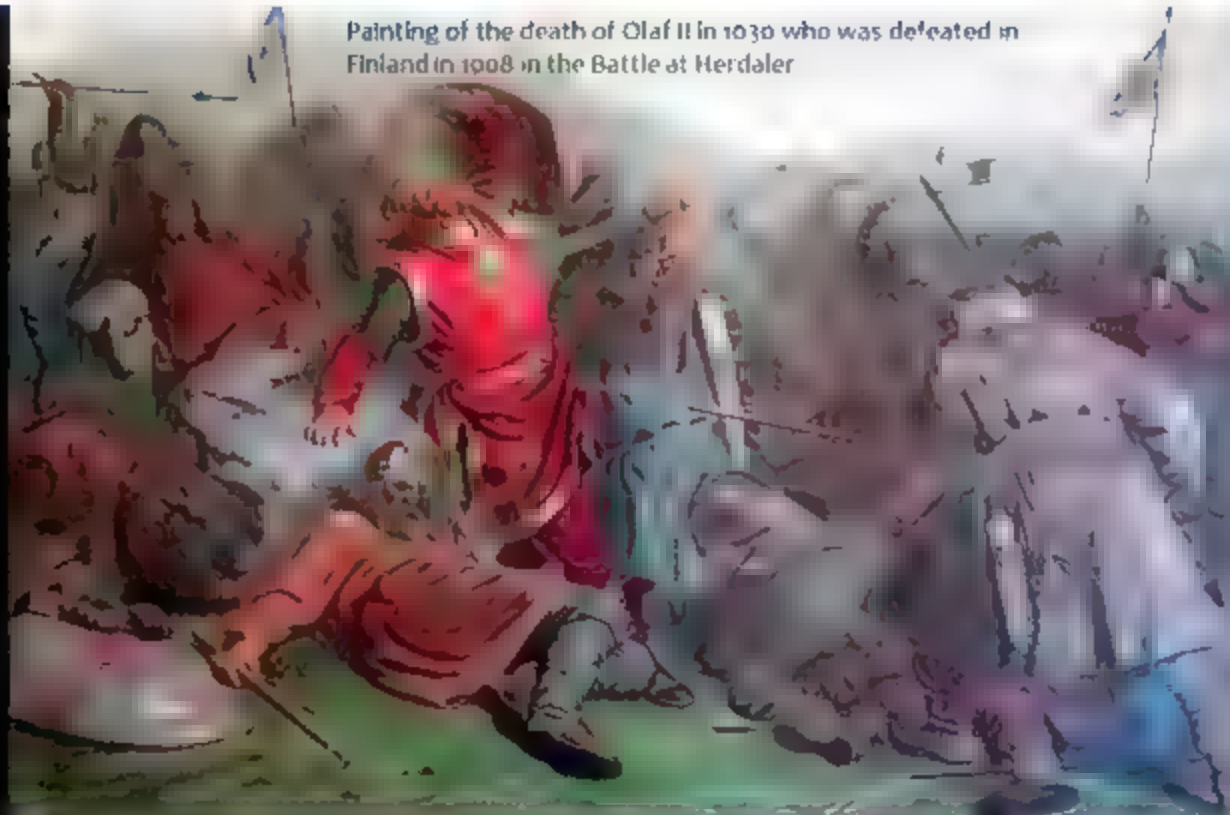
The first group of Finnish immigrants who arrived in Australia came to work in the gold mines of Victoria in the 1850s. Years later, after the first significant wave of Finnish immigration in the 1920s, a second major wave of immigrants from the Nordic country takes place again, this being more numerous than the first one. Finns were usually hired to perform heavy physical labour. Despite this, they were particularly attracted by the income from the sugar cane fields and mining in **Mount Isa**, in north Queensland. As a result, Mount Isa has one of the largest Finnish communities in Australia.

At the end of the **Second World War**, around 20,000 Finns had moved to Australia. In the last three decades the Finnish immigration has dropped significantly.

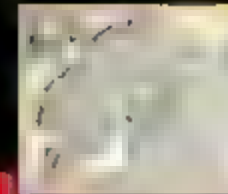
In the mid 1950s an economic crisis occurs in Finland causing a new wave of Finnish immigration to Australia. One of the main reasons for leaving Finland, besides crisis, was Australia's reinvigorated assisted passage scheme.

Finnish Australians

Painting of the death of Olaf II in 1030 who was defeated in Finland in 1008 in the Battle at Hirdaler



Finland was Sweden



Finland
Was
Sweden



1150 — 1809
Sweden

1809-1917
Russia



Finnish Australians

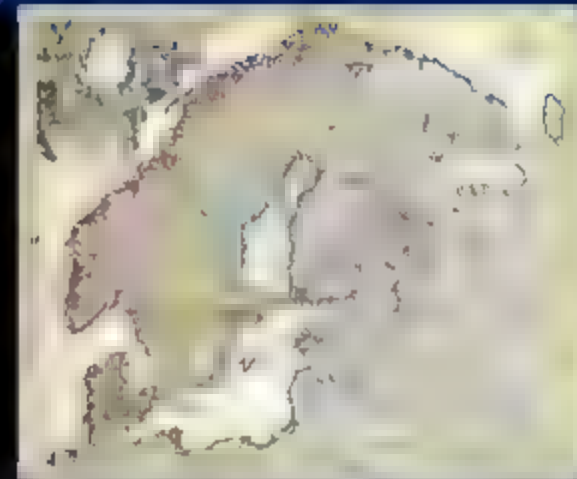
The Swedish Empire following the Treaty of Roskilde of 1658. Dark green: Sweden proper, as represented in the Riksdag of the Estates. Other greens: Swedish dominions and possessions. Also, during the 12th and 13th centuries several crusades from the Catholic realms of the Baltic Sea area were made against the Finnish tribes. Danes waged at least three crusades to Finland, in 1187 or slightly earlier, in 1191 and in 1202, and Swedes, possibly the so-called second crusade to Finland, in 1249 against Tavastians and the third crusade to Finland in 1293 against the Karelians.



Finnish Australians

Finland under Swedish rule

Contact between Sweden and what is now Finland was considerable even during pre-Christian times; the Vikings were known to the Finns due to their participation in both commerce and plundering. There is possible evidence of Viking settlement in the Finnish mainland. The Åland Islands probably had Swedish settlement during the Viking Period. However, some scholars claim that the archipelago was deserted during the 11th century. According to the archaeological finds, Christianity gained a foothold in Finland during the 11th century. According to the very few written documents that have survived, the church in Finland was still in its early development in the 12th century. Later medieval legends from late 13th century describe **Swedish attempts to conquer and Christianize Finland** sometime in the mid-1150s.



**Finland
Was
Sweden**



Finnish Australians

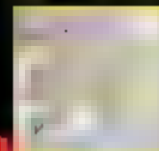
Civil war

Finland after 1917 was bitterly divided along social lines. The Whites consisted of the Swedish-speaking middle and upper classes and the farmers and peasantry who dominated the northern two-thirds of the land. They had a conservative outlook and rejected socialism. The Socialist-Communist Reds comprised the Finnish-speaking urban workers and the landless rural cottagers. They had a radical outlook and rejected capitalism.

From January to **May 1918**, Finland experienced the brief but bitter Finnish Civil War. On one side there were the "white" civil guards, who fought for the anti-Socialists. On the other side were the Red Guards, which consisted of workers and tenant farmers. The latter proclaimed a Finnish Socialist Workers' Republic. World War I was still underway and the defeat of the Red Guards was achieved with support from Imperial Germany, while Sweden remained neutral and Russia withdrew its forces. The Reds lost the war and the White peasantry rose to political leadership in the **1920s–1930s**. About 37,000 men died, most of them in prisoner camps ravaged by influenza and other diseases.



Finland was Sweden



Finland was Sweden



1150 1809
Sweden

1809-1917
Russia



Finish Australians

Finland in the inter-war era

After the civil war the parliament, controlled by the Whites, voted to establish a constitutional monarchy to be called the Kingdom of Finland, with a German prince as king. However, Germany's defeat in November **1918** made the plan impossible and Finland instead became a republic, with Kaarlo Juho Ståhlberg elected as its **first President in 1919**. Despite the bitter civil war, and repeated threats from fascist movements, Finland became and remained a capitalist democracy under the rule of law. By contrast, nearby Estonia, in similar circumstances but without a civil war, started as a democracy and was turned into a dictatorship in **1934**.



SOVEREIGN HILL

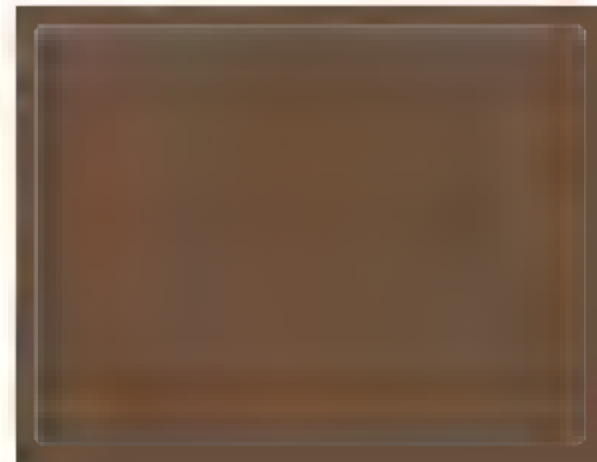




There are two mines which have guided tours at regular intervals. The Red Hill Mine is a self-guided tour that tells the story of a group of Cornishmen and their discovery of the Welcome Nugget. The Sovereign Quartz Mine runs 40-minute guided tours and features several underground displays.



The gold diggings are the centre point of the complex, featuring a winding creek in which visitors are able to pan for real gold. This area is surrounded by tents and buildings contemporary to the early years of the gold rush. A recent addition to Sovereign Hill is the Gold Pour where pure gold valued at over \$100,000 is melted and poured into a three-kilogram bullion bar.



SOVEREIGN HILL

Sovereign Hill is an open-air museum in Golden Point, a suburb of Ballarat, Victoria, Australia. Sovereign Hill depicts Ballarat's first ten years after the discovery of gold there in 1851. It was officially opened on 29 November 1970 and has become a nationally acclaimed tourist attraction. It is one of Victoria's most popular attractions and Ballarat's most famous.

Set in the Australian 1850s, the complex is located on a 25-hectare site that is linked to the richest alluvial gold rush in the world. The site comprises over 60 historically recreated buildings, with costumed staff and volunteers, who are able to answer questions and will pose for photos. The recreation is completed with antiques, artwork, books and papers, machinery, livestock and animals, carriages, and devices all appropriate to the era.

The second-largest gold nugget in the world was found in Ballarat in the Red Hill Mine which is recreated in Sovereign Hill. The Welcome Nugget weighed 69 kg,(2,200 ounces) and comprised 99.2% pure gold, valued at about 10,596 pounds when found, and worth over US\$3 million in gold now, or far more as a specimen.

The idea of Sovereign Hill was floated in Ballarat in the 1960s, as a way to preserve historic buildings and to recreate the gold diggings that made the city. The complex was officially opened to the public on 29 November 1970.

Main street is a loose reconstruction of Main Street, Ballarat East which was once the settlement's main street, consisting of timber buildings. It was consumed in a large fire during the 1860s and a more substantial town centre planned around Sturt and Lydiard Street in Ballarat West.

SOVEREIGN HILL

Above ground it also features steam-driven machinery for pumping water and processing the ore. More recently an attraction titled "Trapped" has been added. This exhibit, which is set in series of above-ground concrete structures designed to look like tunnels from within, tells the story of the New Australasian Gold Mine disaster at Creswick in 1882. Twenty-two miners died because of the collapse and flooding of the New Australasian No. 2 Mine. This is still considered one of Australia's worst mining disasters. Australia's worst mining disaster was the Mount Keira Mine Disaster in 1902 which killed 96 workers.

Main Street is lined with shops, two hotels and a theatre. There is a blacksmith's workshop, stables, photography studio, apothecary, bakery, jeweller's shop, grocer, tentmaker, tinsmith, bank, post office, candle-dipping shop, lolly shop, nine-pin bowling saloon and library. Behind Main Street there are a number of period cottages which are open for visitors. There are also four schools where children in school-groups dress in period costume and attend as a child of the 1850s.

A number of workshops at Sovereign Hill display traditional trades such as coachbuilder, wheelwright, tinsmith, blacksmith and farrier.

AURA is a son et lumiere show depicting the story of gold. It is run at night for a length of 90 minutes, using only sound and lights.

The Sovereign Hill mine tram, opened in March 2008, is an inclined tramway that takes tourists into the mine for a tour. Each tram is 1.35 metres wide and 1.55 metres high, and can carry 33 passengers. The tram goes through a flap, and enters a dark tunnel.

THE SOVEREIGN HILL MINE TRAM HAS 3 STATIONS – THE TOP STATION, AND TWO BOTTOM STATIONS. THE TWO BOTTOM STATIONS ARE LOCATED IN THE MINE, AND THE TOP STATION IS LOCATED IN A SMALL HUT, WHICH HAS 2 PLATFORMS AND A TRAM PER PLATFORM. THE TWO BOTTOM STATIONS ONLY HAS A SINGLE PLATFORM, AS EACH MINE TRAM GOES TO A DIFFERENT SECTION.



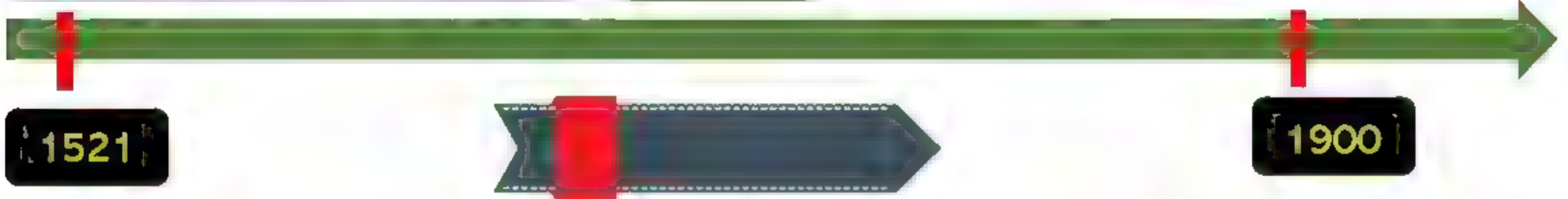
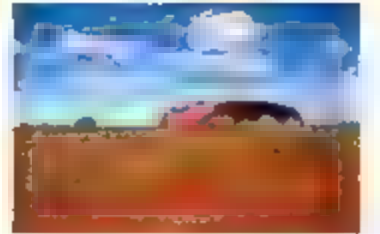
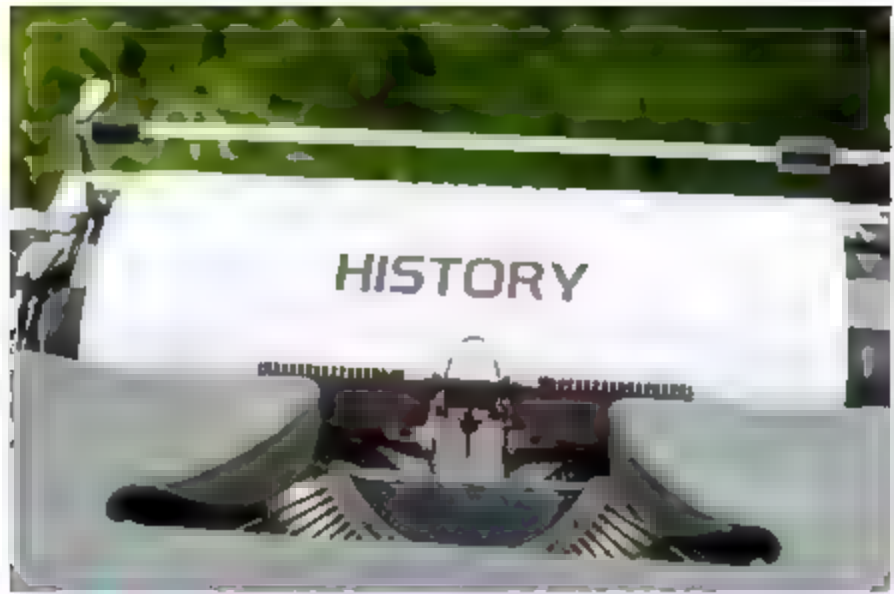


Ballarat is a city in the Central Highlands of Victoria, Australia. At the 2021 Census, Ballarat had a population of 116,201, making it the third largest city in Victoria.

Within months of Victoria separating from the colony of New South Wales in 1851, gold was discovered near Ballarat, sparking the Victorian gold rush. Ballarat subsequently became a thriving boomtown that for a time rivalled Melbourne, the capital of Victoria, in terms of wealth and cultural influence. In 1854, following a period of civil disobedience in Ballarat over gold licenses, local miners launched an armed uprising against government forces.

PAINTING BY EUGENE VON GUERARD OF BALLARAT'S TENT CITY IN THE SUMMER OF 1853-54





AUSTRALIAN HISTORY 1521 - 1900



Timeline Australia History

Tolpuddle Martyrs

were a group of six agricultural labourers in the village of Tolpuddle in Dorset



Map of Australia with New South Wales



Surry, also known as Surrey, had an especially long career transporting convicts to Australia. In 11 voyages, the most of any convict transport, she brought 2,177 convicts, male and female, and so became one of the best-known of the vessels that visited Australia. In all, she lost 51 men and one woman during her various passages, 46 of the men dying during her first and most notorious voyage in 1814 when she was under the command of James Patterson.

The route of Cook's third voyage shown in red; blue shows route after his death.
James Cook's third and final voyage (12 July 1776–4 October 1780) took the route from Plymouth via Cape Town and Tenerife to New Zealand and the Hawaiian Islands, and along the North American coast to the Bering Strait.



Death



The Death of Captain Cook, painted by John Walker

Before Cook could force the king back up, hundreds of native Hawaiians, some armed with weapons, appeared and began an angry pursuit, and Cook's men had to retreat to the beach. As Cook turned his back to help launch the boats, he was struck on the head by the villagers and then stabbed to death as he fell on his face in the surf.

1521: Several writers have argued that Portuguese expeditions visited Australia at this time. However, historians generally disagree and the evidence remains contentious.

1606: The Dutch East India Company (VOC) ship *Duyfken*, under Captain Willem Janszoon, explored the western coast of Cape York Peninsula, near what is now Weipa. This was the first recorded landfall by a European on Australian soil.

Spanish seaman Luis Vaz de Torres sailed through the Torres Strait, between Australia and New Guinea, along the latter's southern coast. Torres reported 'shoals', some of which may have been the northernmost atolls of the Great Barrier Reef.

1616: Dutch captain Dirk Hartog in the *Eendracht* made the second recorded landfall by a European, at Dirk Hartog Island on the western coast of Australia. He left a commemorative plate, the Hartog Plate.

1618: VOC ship *Mauritius* under command of Supercargo Willem Janszoon, landed near North West Cape, near the modern town of Exmouth, and named Willem's River, later renamed Ashburton River.

1622: The English ship *Tryall* sighted Point Cloates on the west coast of Australia. The *Tryall* was wrecked on Tryal Rocks, northwest of the Montebello Islands, crew spent seven days ashore before sailing a longboat to Bantam in Java – this was the first recorded shipwreck in Australian waters and first extended stay in Australia by Europeans.

1623: Dutch captain Jan Carstensz navigated the Gulf of Carpentaria aboard the *Pera* and *Arnhem*. The *Arnhem* crossed the Gulf to reach and name Groote Eylandt. First white child in Australia was born. Seebaer van Nieuwelant (born 27 July 1623), son of Willem Janszoon, was born south of Dirk Hartog Island, in present-day Western Australia.

1629: VOC ship *Batavia* wrecked on Houtman Abrolhos, off Geraldton. Mutiny ensued and at least 110 men, women and children were murdered. First European structure in Australia – Wiebbe Hayes Stone Fort on West Wallabi Island.

1642: Dutch explorer Abel Tasman explored the west coast of Tasmania, landed on its east coast and named the island *Anthoonij van Diemenslandt*.

1656: In 1656 the *Vergulde Draeck* struck a submerged coral reef midway between what are now the coastal towns of Seabird and Ledge Point, Western Australia. On board were 193 crew, eight boxes of silver coins worth 78,600 guilders and trade goods to the value of 106,400 guilders. Of the 193 crew, 118 are believed to have perished. The initial 75 survivors, including the ship's captain Pieter Albertszoon, and the under steersman, made it to shore. They had with them the ship's boat, a *schuyt*, along with a small amount of provisions and stores washed on shore.



World map of Nicolas Desliens (1566) part of the Dieppe Maps

The theory of Portuguese discovery of Australia claims that early Portuguese navigators were the first Europeans to sight Australia between **1521 and 1524**, well before the arrival of Dutch navigator Willem Janszoon in 1606 on board the Duyfken who is generally considered to be the first European discoverer.



The Vallard map, with part of it rotated at 90 degrees, and the claimed locations by Peter Trickett in Beyond Capricorn. The central plank of the theory of Portuguese discovery of Australia suggests the continent called Jave la Grande, which uniquely appears on a series of 16th-century French world maps.

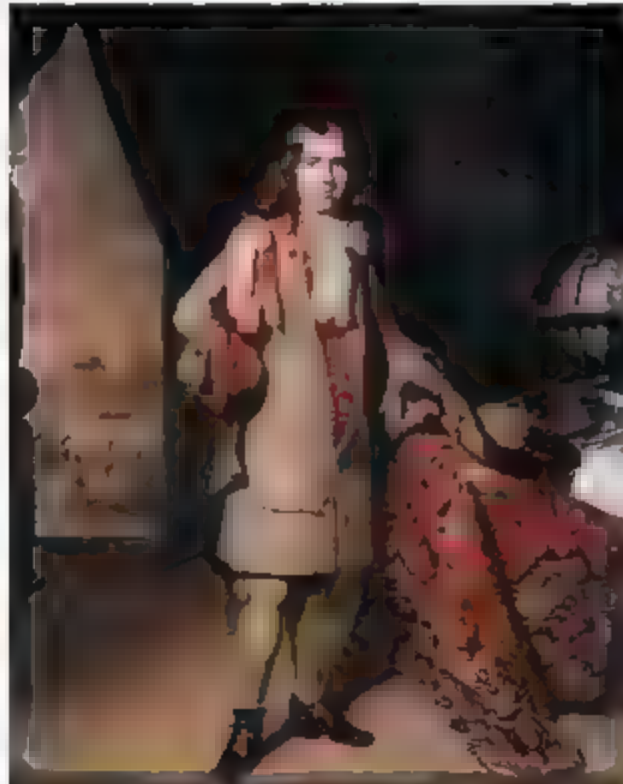
Timeline Australia History

1681: English navigator John Daniel on the New London charted the west coast of Australia, including Rottnest Island and the Wallabi Group of the Houtman Abrolhos.

1688: English explorer William Dampier explored the west coast of Australia.

1696: Dutch explorer Willem de Vlamingh charted the southwestern coast of Australia, making a landfall at Rottnest Island and the site of the present-day city of Perth.

Willem Hesselz de Vlamingh (November 1640 – c. 1698) was a Dutch sea captain who explored the central west coast of New Holland (Australia) in the late 17th century, where he landed in what is now Perth on the Swan River. The mission proved fruitless, but he charted parts of the continent's western coast.



Abel Janszoon Tasman (1603 – 10 October 1659) was a Dutch seafarer, explorer, and merchant, best known for his voyages of 1642 and 1644 in the service of the Dutch East India Company (VOC). He was the first known European explorer to reach New Zealand and the islands of Fiji and Van Diemen's Land (now Tasmania).

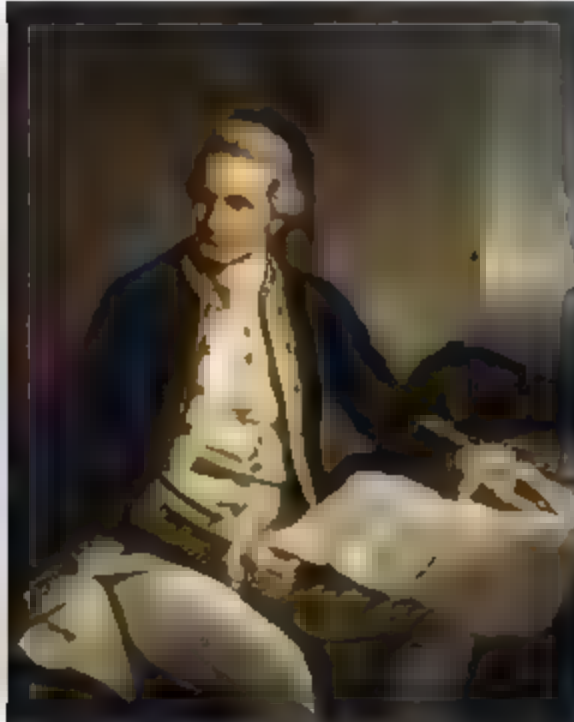


William Dampier (September 1651; died March 1715) was an English explorer, pirate, privateer, navigator, and naturalist who became the first Englishman to explore parts of what is today Australia, and the first person to circumnavigate the world three times. He has also been described as Australia's first natural historian, as well as one of the most important British explorers of the period between Francis Drake



1770: English Lieutenant James Cook's expedition in HMS Endeavour charted the eastern coast, and claimed it for the British Crown. Australia was dubbed "terra nullius" i.e., according to the European legal precepts of the era, it was unclaimed by any sovereign nation.

Captain James Cook FRS (7 November 1728 – 14 February 1779) was a British explorer, cartographer and naval officer famous for his three voyages between 1768 and 1779 in the Pacific Ocean and to New Zealand and Australia in particular.



1787: The First Fleet of 11 ships, led by Governor Arthur Phillip, departed from Great Britain for Australia to begin European colonisation.

1788: Captain Arthur Phillip of the (First Fleet), having decided to sail ahead of the rest of the fleet to prepare for the new settlement, sighted the coast of Van Diemen's Land.

At 2 15 pm, the brig HMS Supply anchored on the northern side of Botany Bay. He began exploring the surrounding countryside and made contact with the Aboriginal Australians.

In the morning, the transports Alexander, Friendship and Scarborough arrived at Botany Bay, watched by a large number of Indigenous Australians who gathered on Point Solander.

The remaining seven ships of the First Fleet, led by HMS Sirius, anchored in Botany Bay.

Deciding that Botany Bay was unsuitable for settlement, Captain Arthur Phillip set out with a party in three open boats to seek out another site. He later reported to Lord Sydney, British Secretary of State, "We got into Port Jackson early in the Afternoon, and had the satisfaction of finding the finest harbour in the world, in which a thousand Sail of the line may ride in the most perfect security." He selected a cove with a stream and named it Sydney Cove.

The French ships Boussole and Astrolabe commanded by Jean-François de Galaup, comte de Lapérouse appeared off Botany Bay. Captain Phillip sailed out of Botany Bay aboard the Supply and reached Sydney Cove in the evening.

1788: Early in the morning, Captain Phillip took a party ashore at Sydney Cove, raised the British colours and formally proclaimed British sovereignty over New South Wales. This day is now celebrated as Australia Day. In a ceremony at sunset Phillip and the officers drank to the health of the king and the royal family, and success to the new colony. In the meantime, La Perouse entered Botany Bay as the remaining British ships prepared to leave.

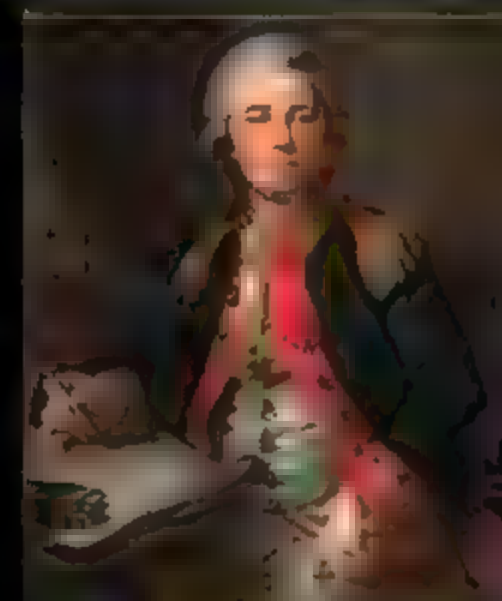
Convicts disembarked at Sydney Cove and helped clear the ground. 17 Wives of marines and 14 children disembarked from Prince of Wales. They were the first women and children to land. The first of the livestock was brought ashore.

3 February Rev. Richard Johnson held the colony's first religious service 'on the grass'.

6 February The women convicts came ashore. There followed a 'scene of debauchery and riot', accompanied by a violent thunderstorm.

7 February The whole party assembled on the west side of Sydney Cove, where the deputy judge-advocate David Collins read the King's commission establishing Phillip's governorship over the colony and the letters patent establishing civil and criminal courts. Phillip addressed the convicts, wishing them 'reformation, happiness, and prosperity, in this new country.'

Jean François de Galaup, comte de Lapérouse variant spelling: La Pérouse; 23 August 1741 – 1788?), often called simply Lapérouse, was a French naval officer and explorer. Having enlisted at the age of 15, he had a successful naval career and in 1785 was appointed to lead a scientific expedition around the world.



Louis XVI giving
Lapérouse his
instructions on 29
June 1785



Timeline Australia History

11 February (1788) At the first criminal court, Samuel Barnsley was sentenced to 150 lashes for assault and Thomas Hill to confinement in irons on a small rocky island at the head of the cove for stealing bread

14 February Lt. Philip Gidley King sailed with a party of 23 including 15 convicts, in Supply to found a settlement on Norfolk Island, where native flax was to be harvested and others grown.

17 February Rev. Johnson celebrated Holy Communion for the first time in the colony, according to the rites of the church of England. The Communion took place in the tent of Lt. Ralph Clark. Lt. Henry Ball, commander of the Supply on its way to Norfolk Island, discovered an island that he named after Admiral Lord Howe.

27 February Thomas Barratt was hanged for stealing in stores, the first execution.

29 February James Freeman was pardoned for stealing flour, on the condition that he become public executioner

2 March Phillip set out to explore Broken Bay On this trip he visited and named Pittwater.

6 March Lt. King took possession of Norfolk Island British settlement founded.

10 March The two French ships left Botany Bay, and were later wrecked near Santa Cruz (Solomon Islands).

March Phillip issued the first government conservation order: that no trees should be cut down within 50 feet (15 metres) of the stream that ran into Sydney Cove.

26 April An exploring party led by Phillip sighted and named the Blue Mountains

6 May Following an outbreak of scurvy, HMS Supply sailed for Lord Howe Island to catch turtles to supplement the settlement's meat supply. Having failed to catch any, it returned on 25 May.

21 May Aboriginal peoples killed a convict and seriously injured another.

30 May The bodies of two rushcutters, William Okey and Samuel Davis, were found pierced with spears and beaten, evidently on reprisal for stealing a canoe belonging to Aboriginals. The next day Phillip led a party to apprehend the murderers, but he was unable to identify them.

June Owing to the neglect of the convict who was supposed to look after them, two bulls and four cows strayed from the settlement and were lost.

Timeline Australia History

5 July **(1788)** In a despatch to the under-secretary of state, Evan Nepean, Phillip recorded the rations for marines and male convicts. For seven days each received 7 pounds of bread or in lieu thereof 7 pounds of flour, 7 pounds of beef or in lieu thereof pork, 3 pins of pease, 6 ounces of butter, 1 pound of flour or in lieu thereof 12 pounds of rice. The women received two-thirds of this amount and the children generally had one-third although some received as much as the women.

20 August Lt. William Bligh in HMS Bounty, en route to Tahiti, anchored at Adventure Bay, Van Diemen's Land. The party planted apple trees, fruit stones and various vegetables before departing on 4 September.

28 September Phillip decided to send HMS Sirius to Cape Town for urgently needed food supplies.

September The last remaining cow was killed.

2 November A party of marines from the New South Wales Marine Corps and 10 convicts left to establish a farming settlement at Rose Hill (Later called Parramatta).

19 November The last two ships of the First Fleet, Golden Grove and Fishburn, sailed for England with despatches and reports.

11 December Phillip set out to explore Botany Bay, where he examined the Cook's, George's and Woronora Rivers.

31 December Because the Aboriginal Australians could not be coaxed into the settlement, one named Arabanoo was captured and held in confinement. Phillip hoped to learn his language and so to promote good relations between Aboriginal Australians and Europeans.

1790 3-28 June 5 of 6 ships of the beleaguered Second Fleet arrived. The colony was gripped by a food crisis.

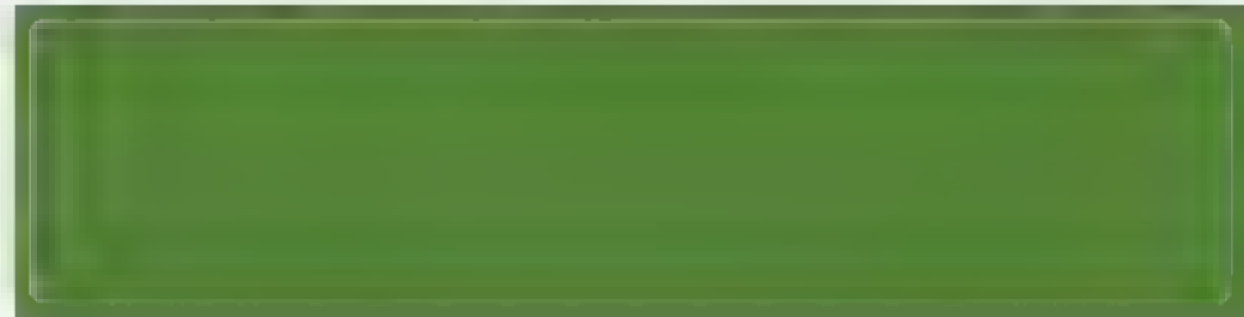
1791 9 July The first ship of the Third Fleet arrived at Sydney Cove.

1792 Two French ships, Recherche and Espérance, anchor at Recherche Bay, near the southernmost point of Tasmania.

Governor Philip returned to England, accompanied by Bennelong, who became the first Australian-born person to sail to Europe.

1797 Sydney Cove was wrecked and some survivors travelled from Bass Strait to Port Jackson, enabling the rescue of others. This also furthered knowledge of the geography of Australia.

1798 George Bass and Matthew Flinders sailed from Sydney and circumnavigated Tasmania, thus proving it to be an island. (to 1799)




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The prehistory of Australia is the period between the first human habitation of the Australian continent and the colonisation of Australia in 1788, which marks the start of consistent written documentation of Australia. This period has been variously estimated, with most evidence suggesting that it goes back between 50,000 and 65,000 years. This era is referred as prehistory rather than history because knowledge of this time period does not derive from written documentation. However, some argue that Indigenous oral tradition should be accorded an equal status.

A hunter-gatherer lifestyle was dominant until the arrival of Europeans, although there is evidence of land management by practices such as cultural burning, and in some areas, agriculture, fish farming, and permanent settlements.



The map shows the probable extent of land and water at the time of the last glacial maximum and when the sea level was probably more than 150 m lower than today; it illustrates the formidable sea obstacle that migrants would have faced.

The earliest evidence of humans in Australia has been variously estimated, with most agreement as of 2018 that it dates from between 50,000 and 65,000 years BP. There is considerable discussion among archaeologists as to the route taken by the first migrants to Australia, widely taken to be ancestors of the modern Aboriginal peoples. Migration took place during the closing stages of the Pleistocene, when sea levels were much lower than they are today.

The continental coastline extended much further out into the Timor Sea, and Australia and New Guinea formed a single landmass (known as Sahul), connected by an extensive land bridge across the Arafura Sea, Gulf of Carpentaria and Torres Strait. Nevertheless, the sea still presented a major obstacle so it is theorised that these ancestral people reached Australia by island hopping. Two routes have been proposed. One follows an island chain between Sulawesi and New Guinea and the other reaches North Western Australia via Timor. Rupert Gerritsen has suggested an alternative theory, involving accidental colonisation as a result of tsunamis. The journey still required sea travel however, making them some of the world's earliest mariners. The minimum widely accepted time frame for the arrival of humans in Australia is placed at least 48,000 years ago. Many sites dating from this time period have been excavated. In Arnhem Land Madjedbebe (formerly known as Malakunanja II) fossils and a rock shelter have been dated to around 65,000 years old. Radiocarbon dating suggests that they lived in and around Sydney for at least 30,000 years. In an archaeological dig in Parramatta, Western Sydney, it was found that some Aboriginal peoples used charcoal, stone tools and possible ancient campfires. Archaeological evidence indicates human habitation at the upper Swan River, Western Australia by about 40,000 years ago. In 1999 Charles Dortch identified chert and calcrete flake stone tools, found at Rottnest Island in Western Australia, as possibly dating to at least 70,000 years ago. Tasmania, which was connected to the continent by a land bridge, was inhabited at least 30,000 years ago. Australia suggests an increase in fire activity dating from around 120,000 years ago. This has been interpreted as representing human activity, but the dating of the evidence has been strongly challenged.

The Little Sandy Desert (LSD) is a desert region in the state of Western Australia, lying to the east of the Pilbara and north of the Gascoyne regions. It is part of the Western Desert cultural region, and was declared an interim Australian bioregion in the 1990s.

Indigenous groups that have identified with the region include the Mandilara, an Aboriginal Australian group who are regarded as the traditional owners of the land. Today the group recognised as traditional owners are the Martu people.



HISTORY OF
AUSTRALIA



Aboriginal Australians are the various Indigenous peoples of the Australian mainland and many of its islands, such as the peoples of Tasmania, Fraser Island, Hinchinbrook Island, the Tiwi Islands, and Groote Eylandt, but excluding the Torres Strait Islands. The term Indigenous Australians refers to Aboriginal Australians and Torres Strait Islanders collectively. It is generally used when both groups are being discussed. Torres Strait Islanders are ethnically and culturally distinct, despite extensive cultural exchange with some of the Aboriginal groups. The Torres Strait Islands are mostly part of Queensland but have a separate governmental status. Aboriginal Australians comprise many distinct peoples who developed across Australia for over 50,000 years. These peoples have a broadly shared, though complex, genetic history, but only in the last 200 years have been defined and started to self-identify as a single group. Australian Aboriginal identity has changed over time and place, with family lineage, self-identification and community acceptance all of varying importance.



10 portraits of Aboriginal Australians. 1st row: Windradyne (File:Windradyne, Aust. Aboriginal warrior from the Wiradjuri.jpg), David Gulpilil(File:David Gulpilil.jpg), Albert Namatjira (File:Namatjira govt house sydney.jpg), David Unaipon (File:David Unaipon.jpg), Mandawuy Yunupingu (File:201000 - Opening Ceremony Yothu Yindi perform 2 - 3b - 2000 Sydney opening ceremony photo.jpg) 2nd row: Truganini (File:Trugannini 1866.jpg), Yagan (File:Yagan Statue Head.jpg), Geoffrey Gurrumul Yunupingu (File:Geoffrey Gurrumul Yunupingu in Nov 2012.jpg), Bennelong (File:Bennelong.jpg), Robert Tudawali (File:Robert Tudawali at Darwin's Bagot Reserve 1960.jpg)



HISTORY OF AUSTRALIA



**Australian
Aboriginal flag
using the official
on-screen display
colours.**

DIET OF WORMS YEAR 1521 LUTHER AT THE DIET OF WORMS



**SEVERAL WRITERS HAVE ARGUED THAT PORTUGUESE EXPEDITIONS VISITED AUSTRALIA AT THIS TIME. HOWEVER, HISTORIANS GENERALLY DISAGREE AND THE EVIDENCE REMAINS CONTENTIOUS.
(TO 1522)**



**WORLD MAP OF NICOLAS
DESLIENS (1566) PART
OF THE DIEPPE MAPS,
BIBLIOTHÈQUE
NATIONALE DE FRANCE,
PARIS.**



THEORY OF THE PORTUGUESE DISCOVERY OF AUSTRALIA

The theory of Portuguese discovery of Australia claims that early Portuguese navigators were the first Europeans to sight Australia between 1521 and 1524, well before the arrival of Dutch navigator Willem Janszoon in 1606 on board the Duyfken who is generally considered to be the first European discoverer. While lacking generally accepted evidence, this theory is based on the following:

The Dieppe maps, a group of 16th-century French world maps, depict a large landmass between Indonesia and Antarctica. Labelled as Java la Grande, this landmass carries French, Portuguese, and Gallicized Portuguese placenames, and has been interpreted by some as corresponding to Australia's northwestern and eastern coasts. The proximity of Portuguese colonies in Southeast Asia from c. 1513–1516, particularly Portuguese Timor which is approximately 650 kilometres (400 mi) from the Australian coast.

Various antiquities found on Australian coastlines, claimed by some to be relics of early Portuguese voyages to Australia but which are generally regarded as evidence of Makassan visit to Northern Australia.

THEORY OF THE PORTUGUESE DISCOVERY OF AUSTRALIA



Although Scotsman Alexander Dalrymple wrote on this topic in 1786, it was Richard Henry Major, Keeper of Maps at the British Museum, who in 1859 first made significant efforts to prove the Portuguese visited Australia before the Dutch. A group of mid-16th-century French maps, the Dieppe maps, formed his main evidence. However, there is widespread agreement today that his approach to historical research was flawed and his claims often exaggerated. Writing in an academic journal in 1861, Major announced the discovery of a map by Manuel Godinho de Eredia, claiming it proved a Portuguese visit to North Western Australia, possibly dated to 1601.

**THEORY OF THE PORTUGUESE DISCOVERY
OF AUSTRALIA**



Remains of Bittangabee House, constructed by the Imlay Brothers and abandoned before completion c. 1844. Claimed by Kenneth McIntyre to be Portuguese and by Gavin Menzies as of Chinese construction. Kenneth McIntyre first suggested in 1977 that the stone ruins at Bittangabee Bay, in Beowa National Park near Eden on the south coast of New South Wales, were of Portuguese origin. The ruins are the foundations of a building, surrounded by stone rubble that McIntyre argued may have once formed a defensive wall. McIntyre also identified the date 1524 carved into a stone.

THEORY OF THE PORTUGUESE DISCOVERY OF AUSTRALIA

Possibly because of the degree of conjecture involved in the theory of Portuguese discovery of Australia, there have been a number of critics. Matthew Flinders cast a sceptical eye over the "Great Java" of the Dieppe maps in *A Voyage to Terra Australis*, published in 1814, and concluded: "it should appear to have been partly formed from vague information, collected, probably, by the early Portuguese navigators, from the eastern nations; and that conjecture has done the rest. It may, at the same time, be admitted, that a part of the west and north-west coasts, where the coincidence of form is most striking, might have been seen by the Portuguese themselves, before the year 1540, in their voyages to, and from, India". In the last chapter of *The Secret Discovery of Australia*, Kenneth McIntyre threw down a challenge, stating: "Every critic who seeks to deny the Portuguese discovery of Australia is faced with the problem of providing an alternative theory to explain away the existence of the Dieppe maps. If the Dauphin is not the record of real exploration, then what is it? By far the most prolific writer on this theory, and also its most consistent critic, has been Flinders University Associate Professor W.A.R. (Bill) Richardson, who has written 20 articles relating to the topic since 1983.[99] Richardson, an academic fluent in Portuguese and Spanish, first approached the Dieppe maps in an effort to prove they did relate to Portuguese discovery of Australia. His criticisms are therefore all the more interesting. He suggests that he quickly realised that there was no connection between the Dieppe maps and modern Australia's coastline: Academic debate about the Dieppe maps continues into the twenty-first century. In 2019, Professor Brian Lees and Associate Professor Shawn Laffan presented a paper arguing the Jean Rotz 1542 world map is a good "first approximation" of the Australian continent.

The Life of Captain James Cook **Arthur Octavius Kitson (1848 - 1915)**

“In publishing a popular edition of my work, Captain James Cook, R.N., F.R.S., it has, of course, been necessary to condense it, but care has been taken to omit nothing of importance, and at the same time a few slight errors have been corrected, and some new information has been added, chiefly relating to the disposition of documents.” - Summary by the author.

Genre(s): Biography & Autobiography, History

Language: English

Running Time: 11:43:18



SECTION

CHAPTER Running Time

Preface

00:01:28

Early Years

00:21:51

1755 to 1757 H.M.S. Eagle

00:18:33

1757 to 1759 H.M.S. Pemproke

00:38:49

1759 to 1762 H.M.S. Northumberland

00:23:26

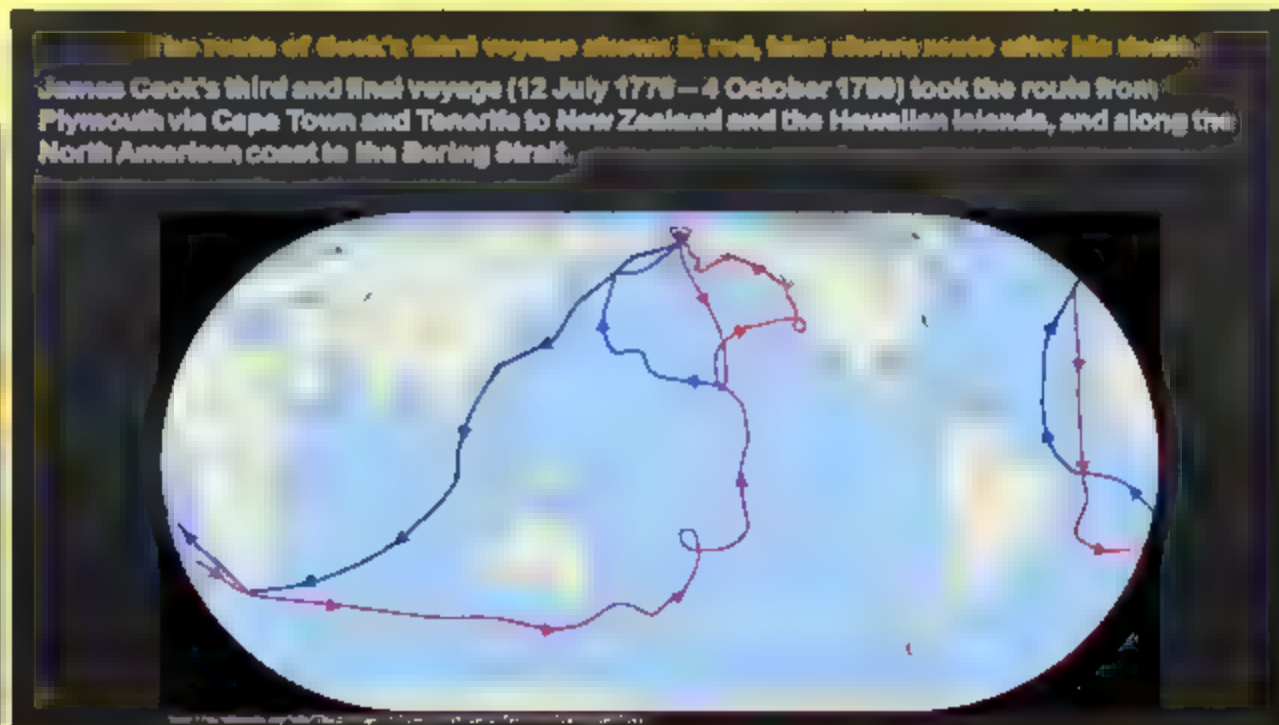
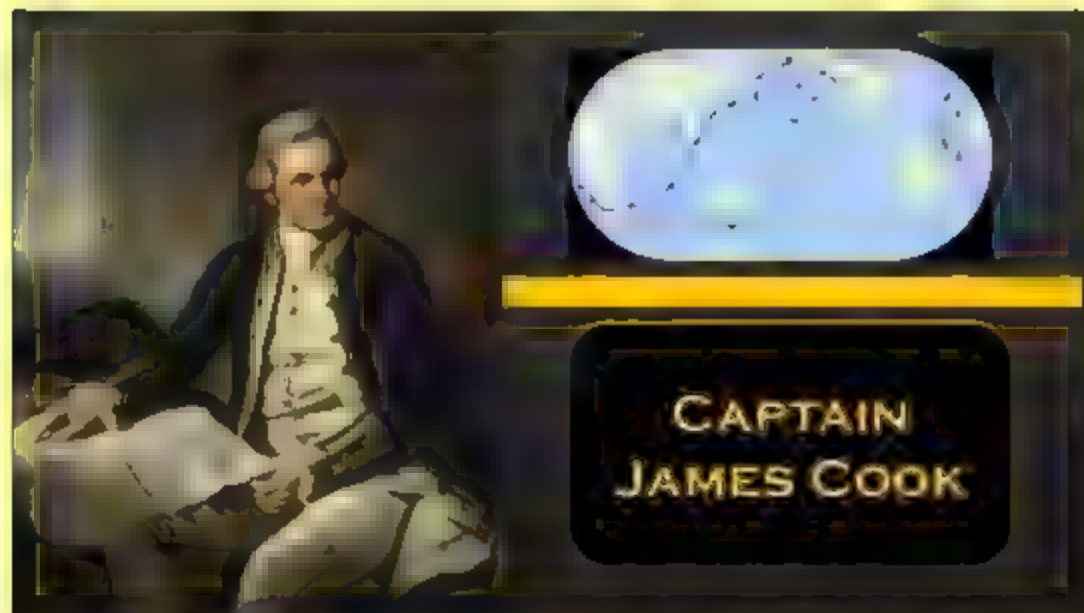
1763 to 1767 H.M.S. New Foundland

00:34:30

1758 Preparation for First Voyage

00:24:35

+ 15 chapters





A hand-coloured lithograph depicting a village visited by Captain James Cook near Waimea, Kauai, on his third voyage. Based on a 1778 etching by John Webber which was published by William Hodges, it is one of the few views of Hawaii made during Cook's third voyage.

Cook was attacked and killed in 1779 during his third exploratory voyage in the Pacific while attempting to kidnap the island of Hawaii's monarch, Kalani'ōpu'u, in order to reclaim a cutter stolen from one of his ships. He left a legacy of scientific and geographical knowledge that influenced his successors well into the 20th century, and numerous memorials worldwide have been dedicated to him.



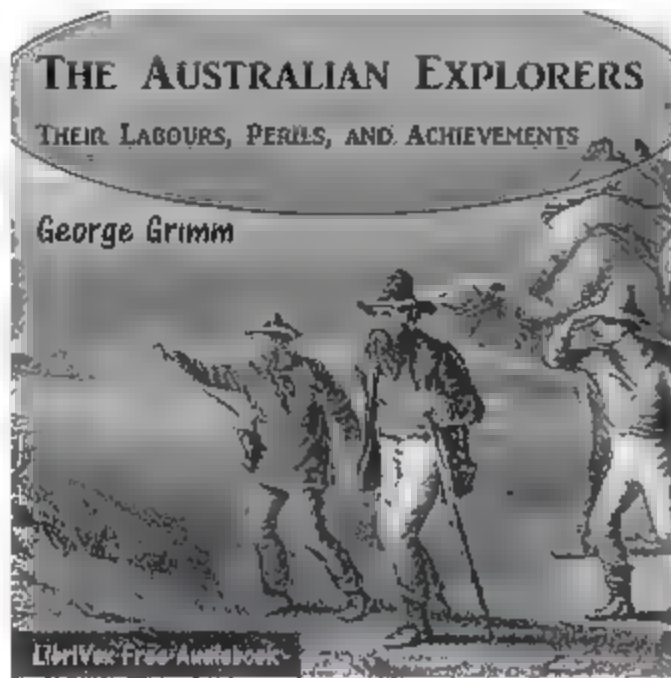
Captain James Cook's 1779 attempted kidnapping of Kalani'ōpu'u, the ruling chief of the island of Hawaii and the decision to hold him in exchange for a stolen long boat (Mebani) was the fatal error of Cook's final voyage, and ultimately led to his death.

Death



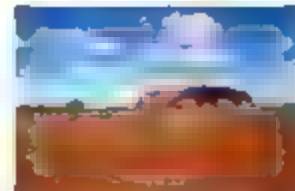
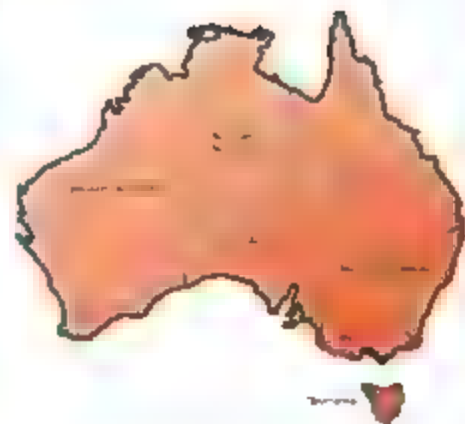
The Death of Captain Cook painted by John Webber

Before Cook could force the king back up, hundreds of native Hawaiians, some armed with weapons, appeared and began an angry pursuit, and Cook's men had to retreat to the beach. As Cook turned his back to help launch the boats, he was struck on the head by the villagers and then stabbed to death as he fell on his face in the surf.



"The Story of the Exploration of Australia is one which we cannot willingly let die. There are many reasons for keeping alive the remembrance of such heroic deeds. It is due to the memory of those men who took their lives in their hands, and, in many cases, laid their bones in the desert; it is an act of gratitude on our part, who have entered on their labours; and it is a kind of information indispensable to every Australian who desires to know the history of his country."

Summary from the Author's Preface



ABORIGINAL
ROCK ART IN THE
KIMBERLEY
REGION OF
WESTERN
AUSTRALIA

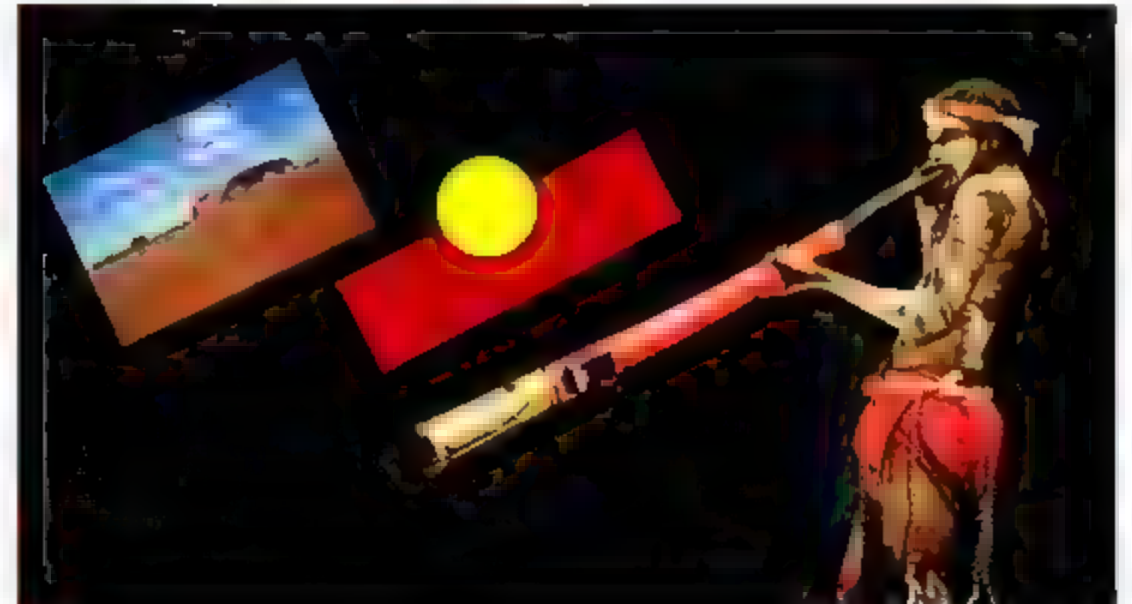
HUMAN HABITATION
OF THE AUSTRALIAN
CONTINENT IS
KNOWN TO HAVE
BEGUN ABOUT
65,000 YEARS AGO



Historical image of Aboriginal Australian women and children, Malaga, New South Wales around 1900 (in European dress)



1907 ENGRAVING BY FRENCH EXPLORER CHARLES ALEXANDRE LESJEUR SHOWS ABORIGINAL PEOPLE AND A LARGE CANOE ON THE EASTERN SHORE OF SCHOUTEN ISLAND



First World War Centenary Prose Collection Vol. II
Various

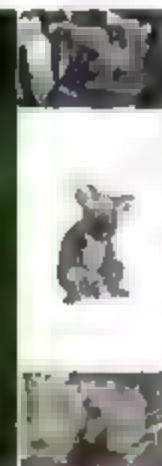
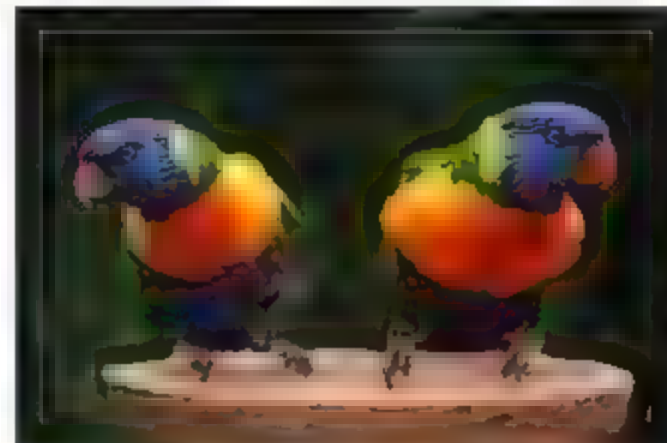
This collection of non-fiction and fiction pieces is the second volume commemorating the First World War. The majority of the items, all chosen by the readers, are in English, but the collection also includes pieces in French and German.

Please note that some works are still protected by copyright in countries which observe copyright laws based on the author's date of death.

Most items were written during or shortly after the war, but one or two have been included for their relevance in other ways. For more information about each piece, please see this document (PDF format), which also shows the authors' dates of death. (Summary by Ruth Golding)
Genre(s): War & Military Fiction, War & Military
Language: Multilingual.

Running Time:17:10:27 (50 kapitel)





AUSTRALIA



Batavia (ship)

The wreck killed approximately 40 of its 341 passengers. A mutiny amongst the survivors led to a massacre.



Source: Wikipedia /slideshow Anders Dernback 2019



Location of Batavia



Northern Territory

Queensland

Western Australia

South Australia

New South Wales

Victoria



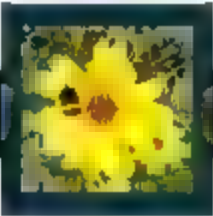
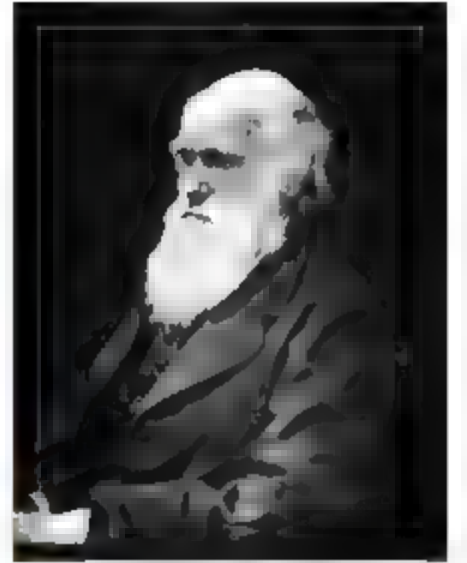
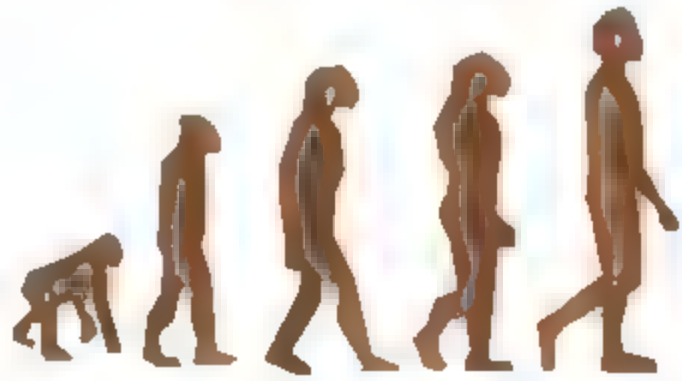
A 1647 engraving showing the Beacon Island massacre of survivors of the Batavia shipwreck



**Male, aged about 35–39, with a gashed skull, broken
shoulder blade and a missing right foot**



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/El_Murabit/medya/El_Murabit_victims.jpg

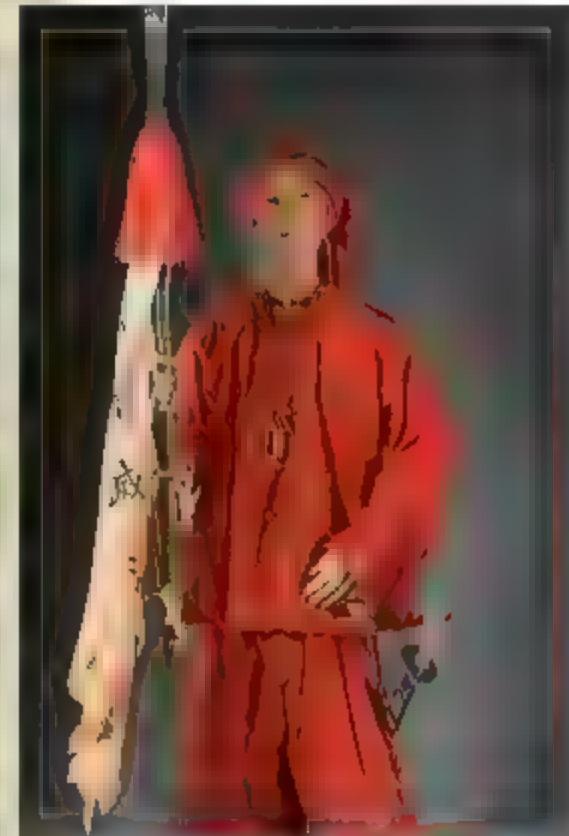


World of slideshows

Charles Darwin

Darwin published his theory of evolution with compelling evidence in his 1859 book *On the Origin of Species*.

Slideshow Anders Dernback, text wikipedia



Boxer Rebellion

In China between 1899 and 1901

Text Wikipedia / slideshow Anders Dernback

The Boxer Rebellion , Boxer Uprising, or Yihetuan Movement was an anti-imperialist, anti-foreign, and anti-Christian uprising in China between 1899 and 1901, toward the end of the Qing dynasty.

It was initiated by the Militia United in Righteousness (Yìhéquán), known in English as the Boxers because many of their members had practiced Chinese martial arts, also referred to in the west as Chinese Boxing.



Boxer Rebellion

In China between 1899 and 1901

Resentment against Christian

Villagers in North China had been building resentment against Christian missionaries who ignored tax obligations and abused their extraterritorial rights to protect their congregants against lawsuits. The immediate background of the uprising included severe drought and disruption by the growth of foreign spheres of influence after the Sino-Japanese War of 1895.

After several months of growing violence and murder in Shandong and the North China Plain against foreign and Christian presence in June 1900, Boxer fighters, convinced they were invulnerable to foreign weapons, converged on Beijing with the slogan Support the Qing government and exterminate the foreigners. Foreigners and Chinese Christians sought refuge in the Legation Quarter.

In response

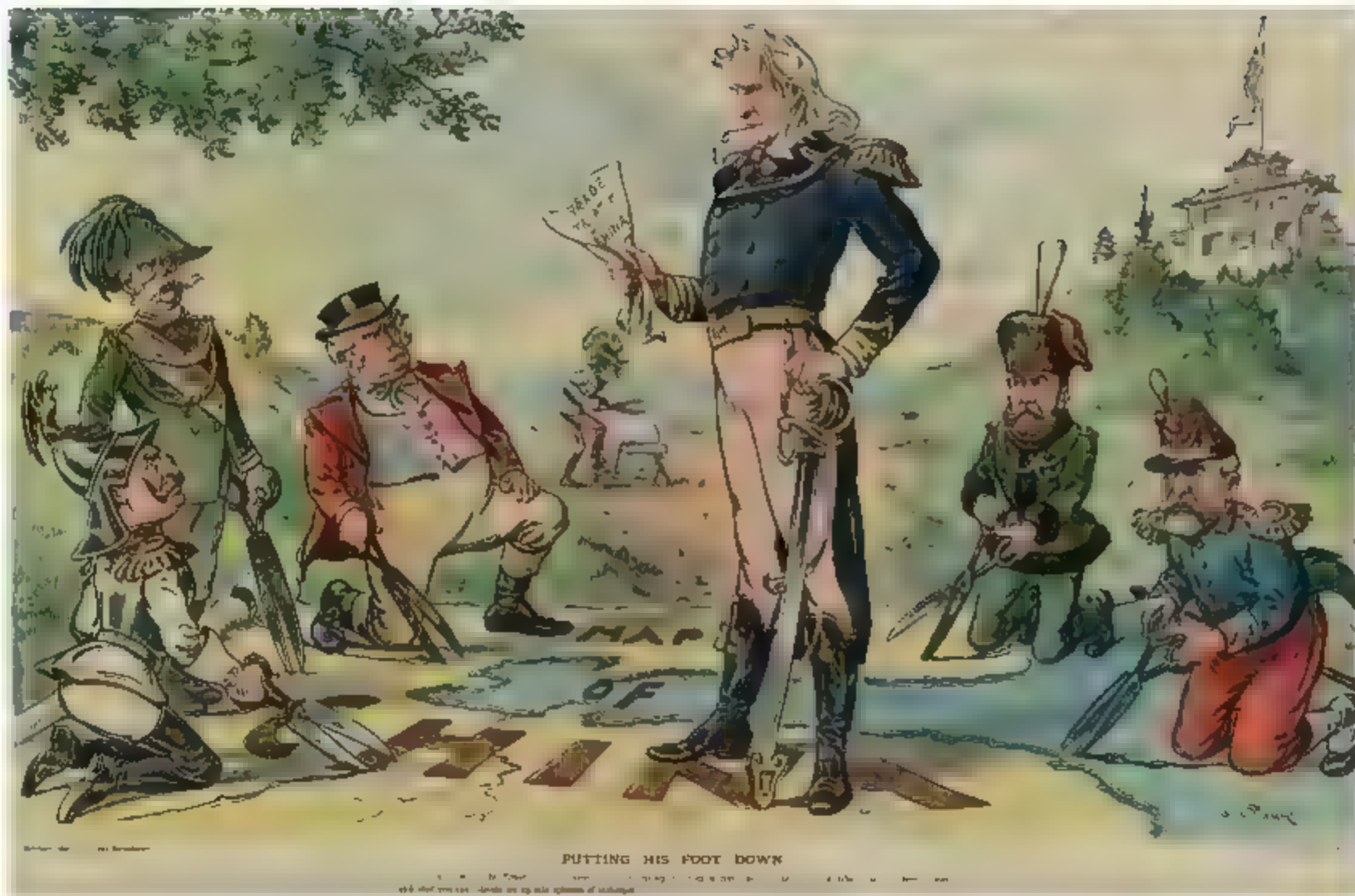
In response to reports of an invasion by Eight Nation Alliance of American, Austro-Hungarian, British, French, German, Italian, Japanese, and Russian troops to lift the siege, the initially hesitant Empress Dowager Cixi supported the Boxers and on June 21 issued an Imperial Decree declaring war on the foreign powers. Diplomats, foreign civilians, and soldiers as well as Chinese Christians in the Legation Quarter were besieged for 55 days by the Imperial Army of China and the Boxers. Chinese officialdom was split between those supporting the Boxers and those favoring conciliation, led by Prince Qing. The supreme commander of the Chinese forces, the Manchu General Ronglu (Junglu), later claimed he acted to protect the foreigners. Officials in the Mutual Protection of Southeast China ignored the imperial order to fight against foreigners.

Eight-Nation Alliance



The Eight-Nation Alliance was a multi-national military coalition set up in response to the Boxer Rebellion crisis in Imperial China in 1900. The forces consisted of approximately 51,000 troops from eight nations of German Empire, Japan, Russia, Britain, France, the United States, Italy and Austria-Hungary

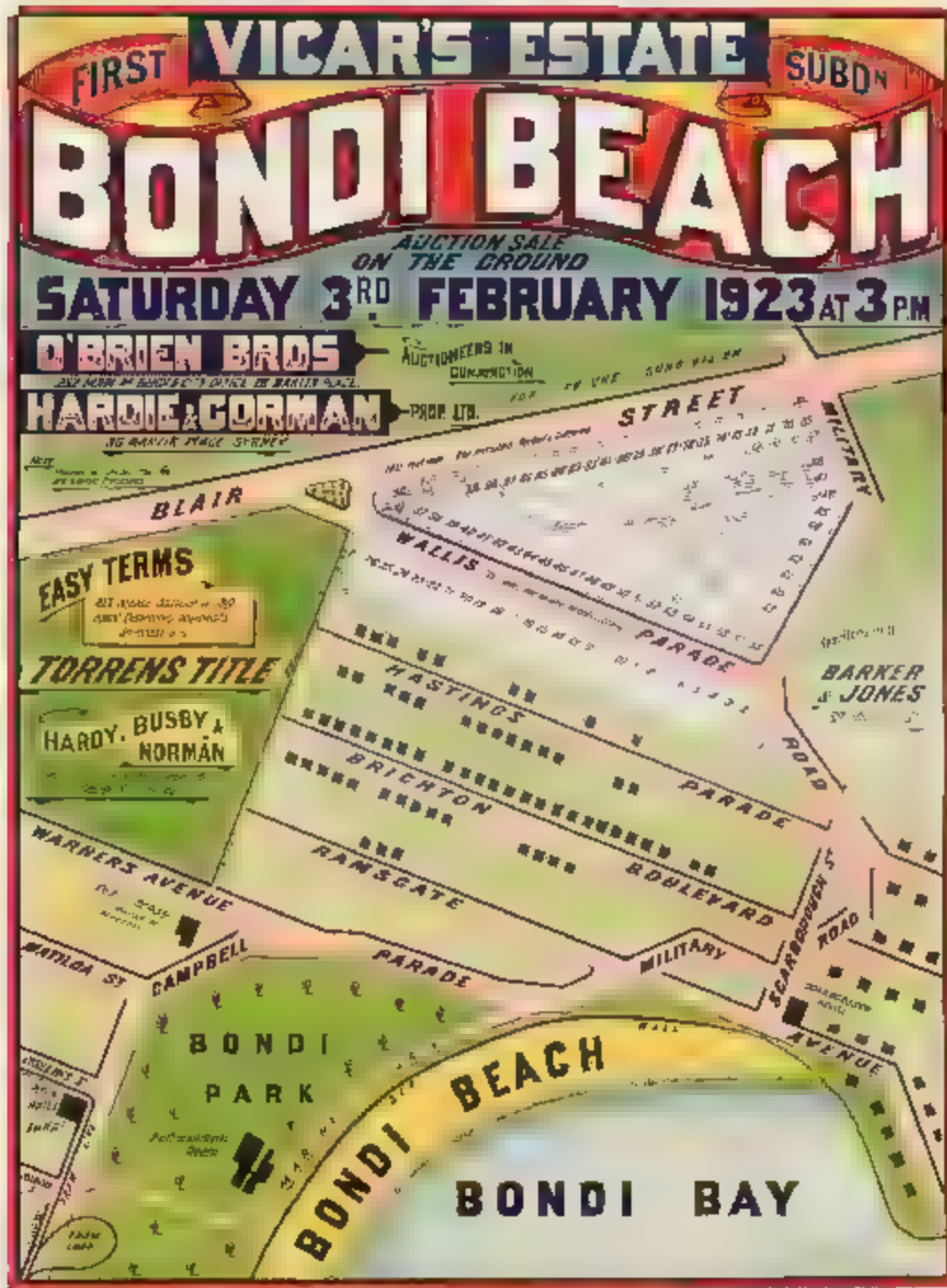
The plan



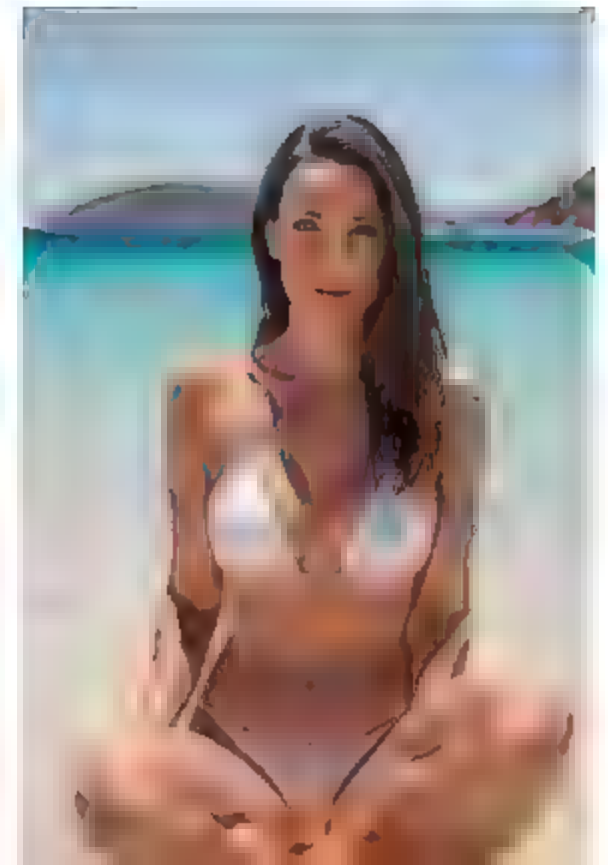
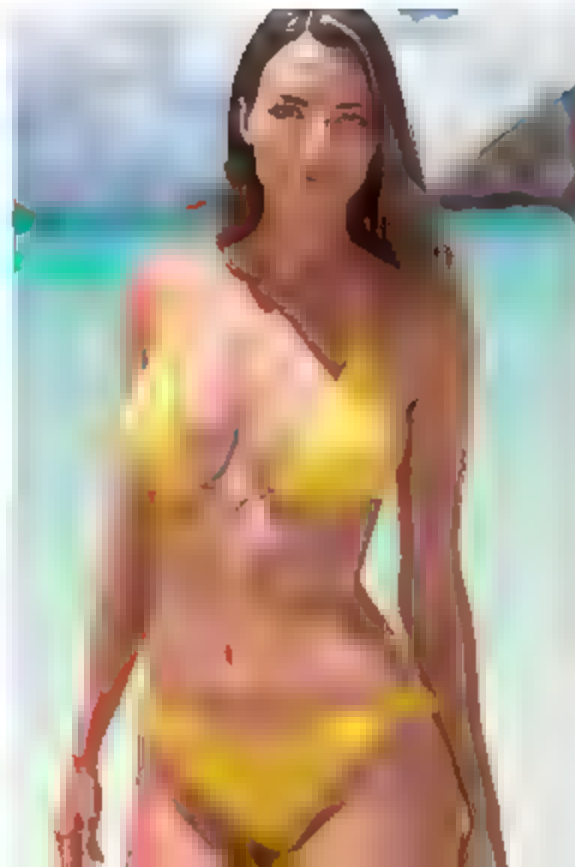
Major powers plan to cut up China for themselves; America, Germany, Italy, UK, France, Russia, Austria are represented by Wilhelm II, Umberto I, John Bull, Franz Joseph I (in rear), Uncle Sam, Nicholas II, and Emile Loubet. Punch Aug 23, 1899, by J. S. Pughe

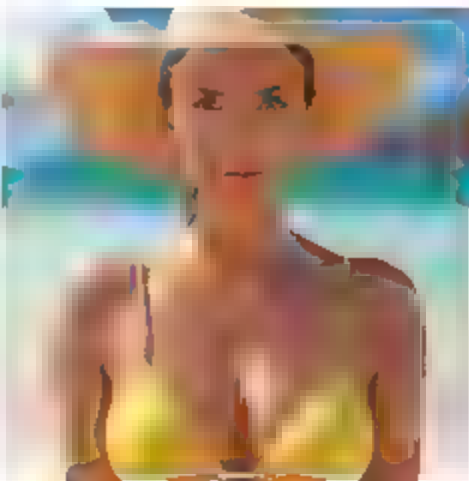
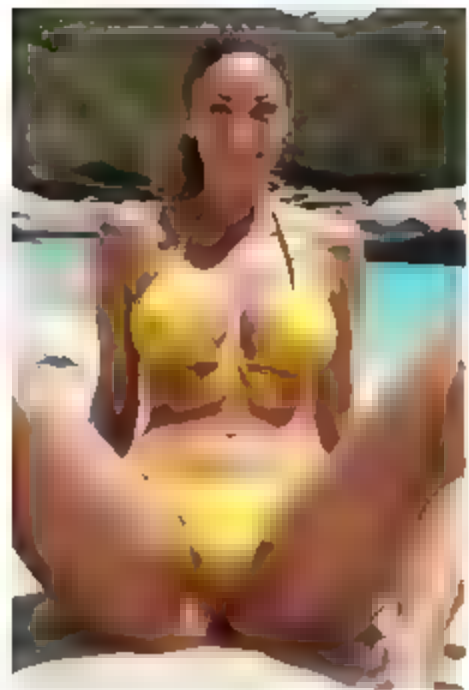


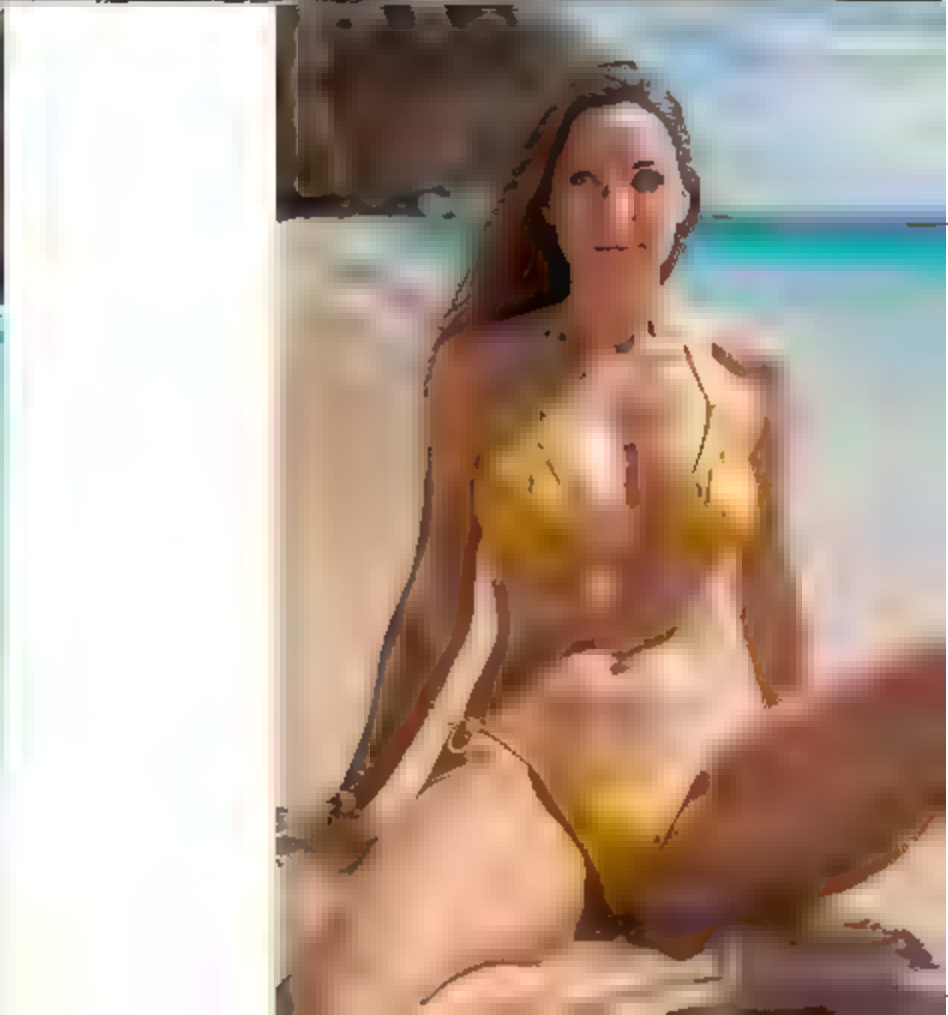
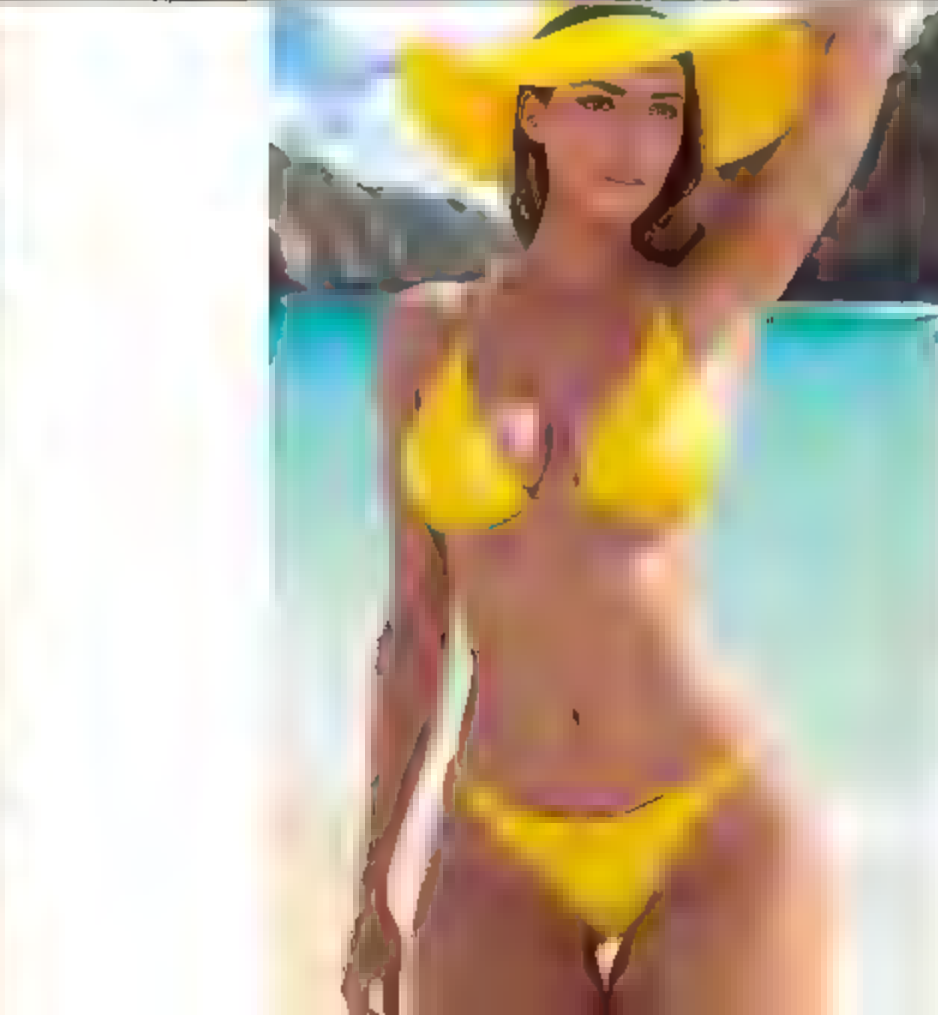
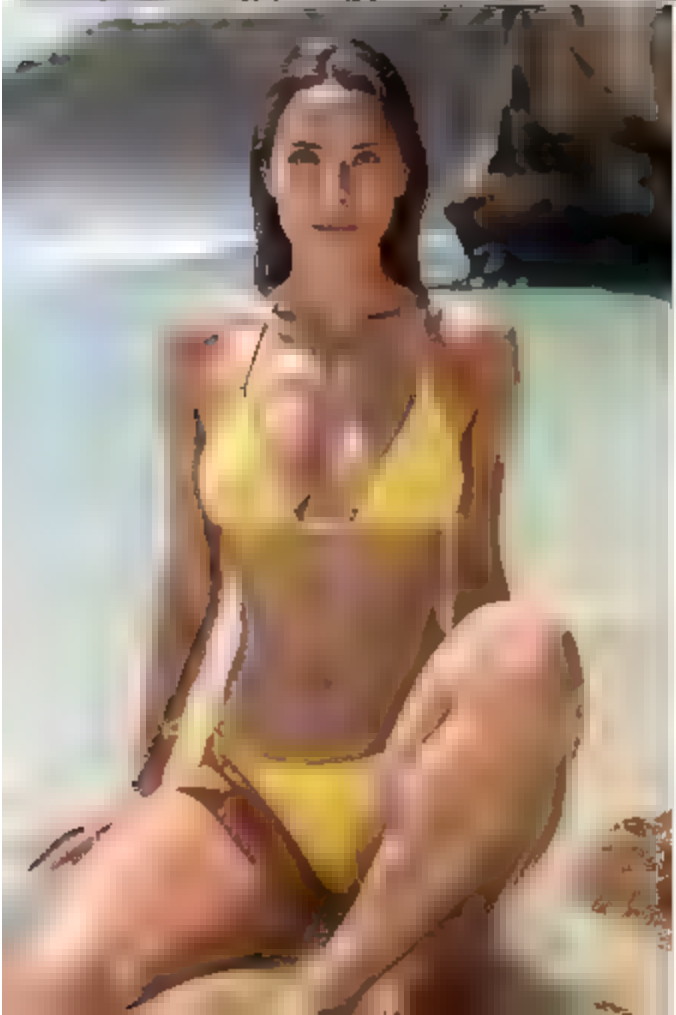




Bondi Beach is a popular beach and the name of the surrounding suburb in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Bondi Beach is located 7 kilometres (4 miles) east of the Sydney central business district, in the local government area of Waverley Council, in the Eastern Suburbs. It has a population of 11,656 residents. Its postcode is 2026. Bondi, North Bondi and Bondi Junction are neighbouring suburbs. Bondi Beach is one of the most visited tourist sites in Australia sparking two hit TV series Bondi Rescue and Bondi Vet.

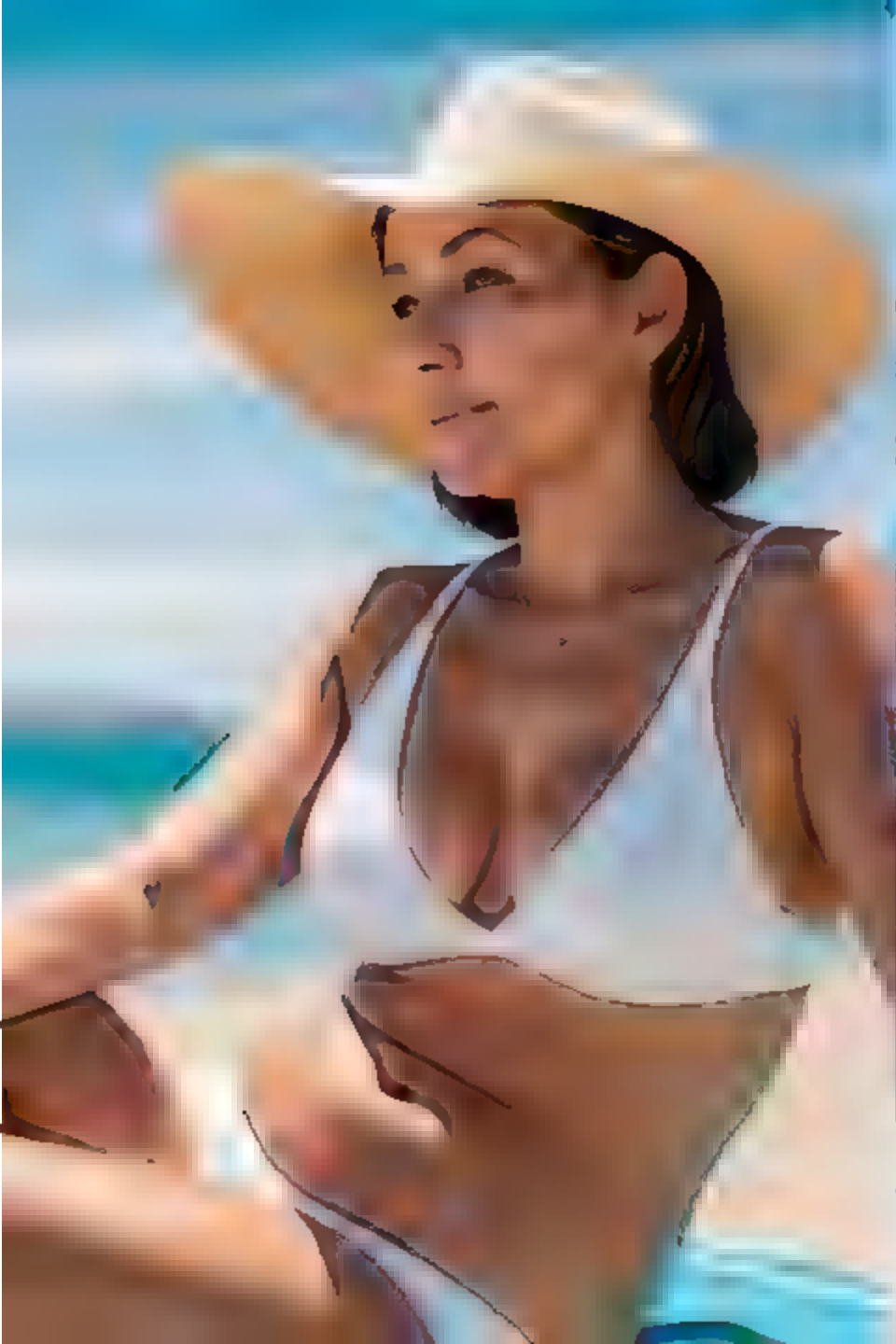




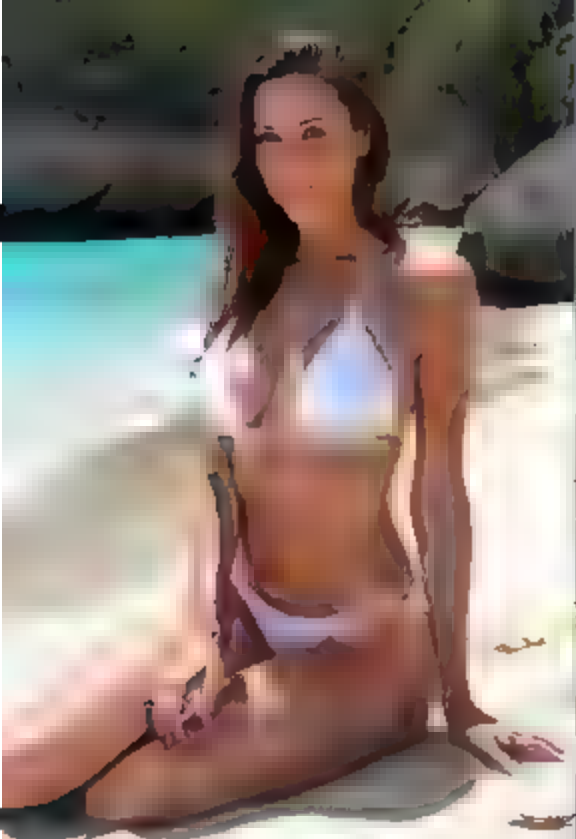


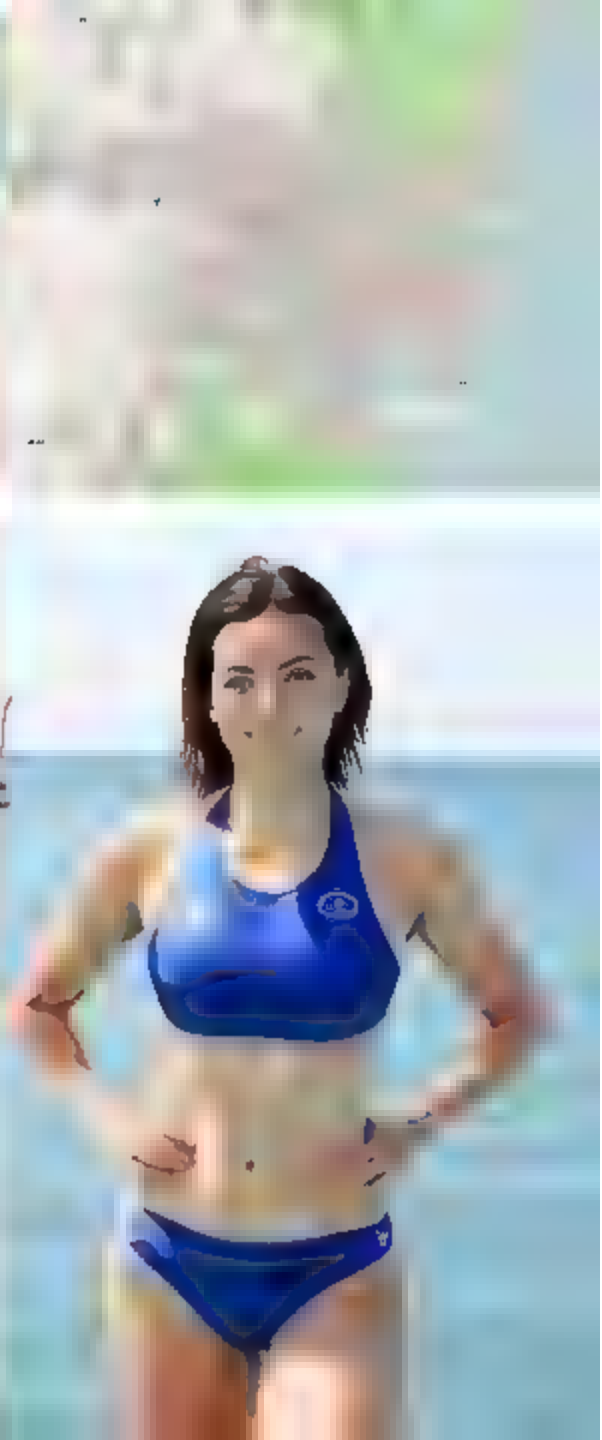












"Bondi," originally "Boondi" is an Aboriginal word which means 'water tumbling over rocks' in English. The first record of "bondi" by European-ancestry Australians was made between 1899 and 1903. It describes the meaning as "noise made by sea waves breaking on the beach," which is essentially the definition of "surf" in contemporary American English.

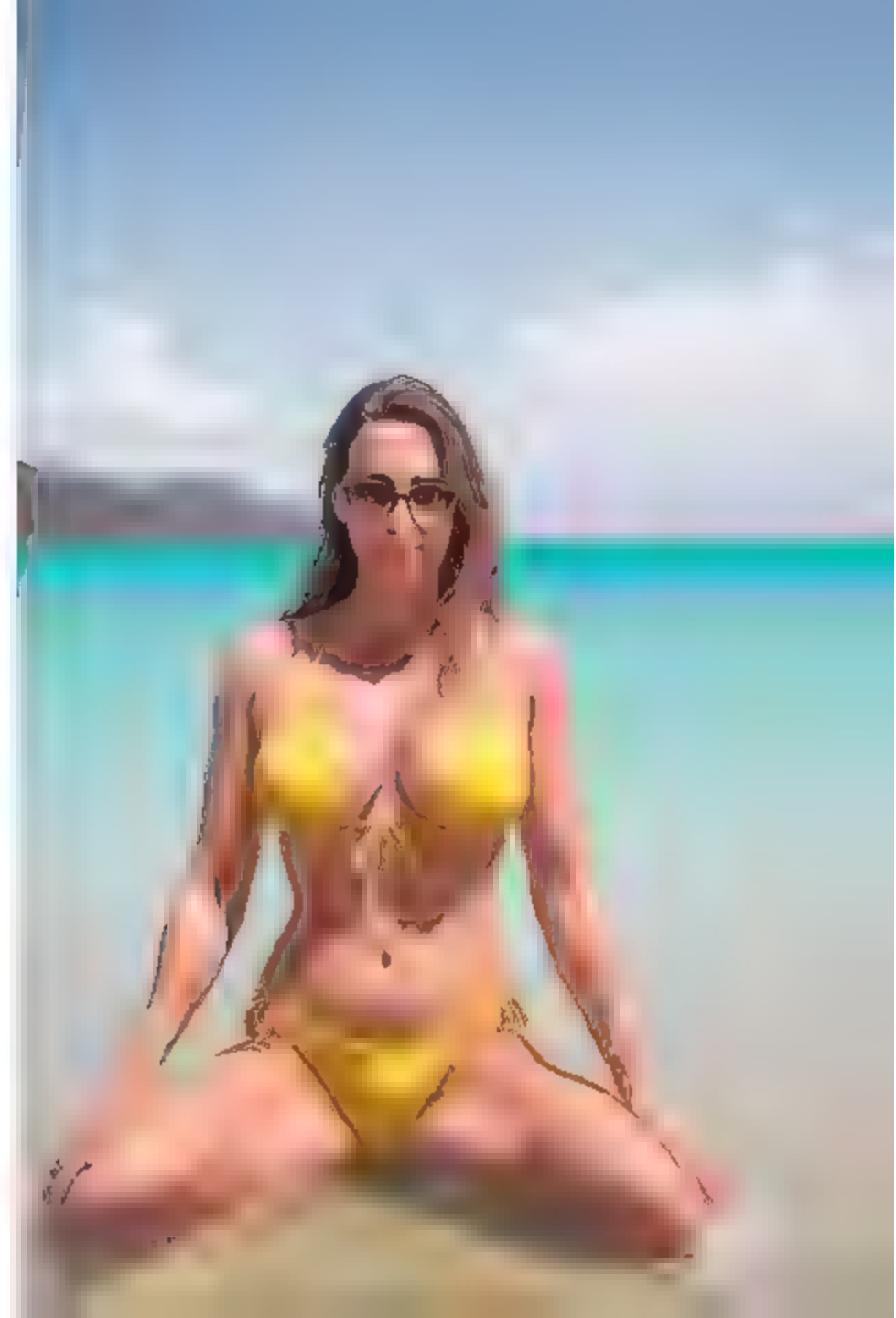
In 1809 the road builder William Roberts received a grant of land in the area. In 1851 Edward Smith Hall and Francis O'Brien purchased 200 acres (0.8 square kilometres) of the Bondi area that included most of the beach frontage, which was named "The Bondi Estate." Hall was O'Brien's father-in-law. Between 1855 and 1877 O'Brien purchased his father-in-law's share of the land, renamed the land the "O'Brien Estate," and made the beach and the surrounding land available to the public as a picnic ground and amusement resort. As the beach became increasingly popular, O'Brien threatened to stop public beach access.

However, the Municipal Council believed that the Government needed to intervene to make the beach a public reserve. In mid-1882, Bondi Beach became a public beach. The first tramway to the beach was established in 1884. The Waverley Council was responsible for building the first surf bathing sheds on the beach in 1903. By 1929 an estimated 60,000 people were visiting the beach on a summer weekend day. The opening of the pavilion in the same year attracted a huge crowd of 200,000.

On 6 February 1938 five people drowned and over 250 people were rescued or resuscitated after a series of large waves struck the beach and pulled people wading on a sandbank into the sea, a day that became known as "Black Sunday".

Bondi Beach was a working class suburb throughout most of the twentieth century with migrant people from New Zealand comprising the majority of the local population. Following World War II, Bondi Beach and the Eastern Suburbs became home for Jewish migrants from Poland, Russia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Germany. A stream of Jewish immigration continued into the 21st century and the area has a number of synagogues and a kosher butcher. The multicultural migration funded and drove the growth of the suburb throughout the 1990s into the turn of the century, better source needed] moving it steadily from its working-class roots towards an upper/middle-class enclave similar to its neighbours of Rose Bay and Bellevue Hill which was listed as the most expensive postcode in the country from 2003 to 2005.

Bondi Beach was long a centre for efforts to fight indecency in beach attire. The beach was a focal point of the 1907 Sydney bathing costume protests, organised to oppose proposed dress standards for beachgoers. The Local Government Act, Ordinance No. 52 (1935) governed the decency of swimming costumes and was in force between 1935 and 1961, and resulted in public controversy as the two-piece "bikini" became popular after World War II.





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Sydney's Water Board maintained an untreated sewage outlet not far from the north end of the beach until the 1960s when a sewage treatment plant was built. In the mid-1990s the plant was upgraded & a deepwater ocean outfall was completed to meet water quality standards.

In March 2007, Waverley Council started proceedings to evict a hermit who was living in squalor on a cliff overlooking the beach. Peter James Paul Millhouse, calling himself Jhyimy "Two Hats" Mhiyles, came to the beach during the 2000 Sydney Olympic Games and became a local celebrity for his lifestyle and poetry recitals to visitors. Residents and tourists put together a "save the caveman" petition to allow him to continue residing but under certain rules. In 2009, he was arrested and charged for the rape of a tourist. While he was in custody, Waverley Council under then-mayor Liberal Sally Betts removed his belongings from the cliff. In September 2011, charges against Jhyimy were dropped by the Director of Public Prosecutions over concerns of the reliability of the witness. Waverley Council has not offered recompense for his eviction from his home or loss of belongings.

In March 2020, the Government of New South Wales closed Bondi Beach after a number of people there exceeded Australia's outdoor-gathering limit imposed to slow the spread of the coronavirus in New South Wales.

Bondi Beach is about 1 kilometre (0.6 mi) long and receives many visitors throughout the year. Surf Life Saving Australia gave different hazard ratings to areas of Bondi Beach in 2004. While the northern end has been rated a gentle 4 (with 10 as the most hazardous), the southern side is rated as a 7 due to a famous rip current known as the "Backpackers' Rip" because of its proximity to the bus stop, the fact that many backpackers and tourists do not realise that the flat, smooth water is a rip, and quite dangerous, and the unwillingness of tourists to walk the length of the beach to safer swimming. The south end of the beach is generally reserved for surfboard riding. Yellow and red flags define safe swimming areas, and visitors are advised to swim between them

There is an underwater shark net; however, it does not stretch the entire beach, it is made up of overlapping sections.[citation needed] Many other beaches along the same stretch of the coast have similar shark nets. Pods of whales and dolphins have been sighted in the bay during the months of migration (March–May, September–November). Fairy penguins, while uncommon, are sometimes also seen swimming close to shore or amongst surfers in southern line-up.

In 2007, the Guinness World Record for the largest swimsuit photo shoot was set at Bondi Beach, with 1,010 women wearing bikinis taking part.

In 2011, Waverley Council implemented Wi-Fi to Bondi Beach users. Service is free with limits on access periods and downloads per use. The cost of setup was estimated to be between \$34,000 and \$50,000 with annual costs of \$25,000. Local business as well as The Bondi Chamber of Commerce supported the notion as locals and visitors are able to connect with local business, events and other community and council events.[28][better source needed] In 2012 the Mayor of Waverley Sally Betts said that for the 2 million visitors annually, Wi-Fi offers access to local events and business informatio



Bondi Beach is represented in one of the most popular sporting competitions across Australia, the National Rugby League competition, by the local team the Sydney Roosters, officially the Eastern Suburbs District Rugby League Football Club (ESDRLFC).

Bondi Beach is the end point of the City to Surf Fun Run which is held each year in August. The race attracts over 63,000 entrants who complete the 14 km (9 mi) run from the Sydney central business district to Bondi Beach. Other annual activities at Bondi Beach include Flickerfest, Australia's premier international short film festival in January, World Environment Day in June, Sculpture by the Sea in November, and the Winter Magic Festival that attracted 60,000 visitors in 2016. In addition to many activities, the Bondi Beach Markets is open every Sunday, and a food market every Saturday, at Bondi Beach Public School. Many Irish and British tourists spend Christmas Day at the beach.



Bondi Surf Bathers' Life Saving Club claims to be the world's first surf lifesaving club,[34] and North Bondi Surf Life Saving Club is a federation club. Both clubs were founded in 1907. Bondi members invented the surf reel and many other icons of lifesaving. Surf lifesavers from both clubs were involved in the largest rescue ever on a single day, known as 'Black Sunday'. Bondi holds the most Australian Surf Lifesaving Championship gold medals in R&R (rescue & resuscitation) and North Bondi holds the most gold medals in March Past.





On 13 November 1902, two policemen attended Bondi and started taking names of those dressed in 'small trunks'. The Rector of St Mary's, Waverley, and a Mr Frank McElhone, were apprehended by the police for bathing outside the permitted hours . This article notes people had been bathing for '20 years'. The Inspector General of Police said "So long as bathers wear suitable costumes, and public decency is not outraged, I am unable to see that a practice permitted for so many years should be stopped. Indeed, I do not suppose that the magistrates would inflict penalties for any breach of the Act under the circumstances. Unless, therefore, I receive instructions from the Government to the contrary I do not see my way to take action beyond instructing the police that decency is to be observed."

As the laws were relaxed, more and more people chose to swim in the ocean, and it became obvious that they needed to be protected from the strong currents and rips. Between November 1902 and February 1907, at many Sydney beaches, a number of groups started with a view to protecting beachgoers.

By January 1907, Bondi lifesavers were making rescues such as the one on 2 January 1907 of Chas Smith and another 9-year-old boy. Later this would become the myth that Chas became Charles Kingsford Smith – it is true he was about that age and based in Sydney in 1907, but there is no other proof that this is true.

On 6 February 1938, three giant waves washed out to sea hundreds of swimmers in a day remembered as Black Sunday. 200 were rescued by the club's lifesavers, 5 died, and 35 were resuscitated. The dramatic event was reenacted 80 years later in 2018. In November 1965, the Club created its Nippers group.



The Bondi Icebergs Swimming Club origin dates back to 1929 and owes its origins to the desire of a band of dedicated local lifesavers who wished to maintain their fitness during the winter months. They formed the Bondi Icebergs Winter Swimming Club and drew up a constitution and elected office bearers. Included in the constitution was a rule that to maintain membership it was mandatory that swimmers compete on three Sundays out of four for a period of five years.

The Bondi Skate Park opened to the public in 1991 with only two skate ramps. In 2004, the council sought consultation with the skating community for input on how best to upgrade the site. The end result was the construction of a bowl with a 12-foot (3.7 m) deep end and a 5-foot (1.5 m) shallow end, rated 4 out of 5 stars by Skateboard Australia. The bowl was designed by Chad Ford and built by the company Zalem. The park has been hosting BOWL-A-RAMA, an international skating competition, since 2004;.

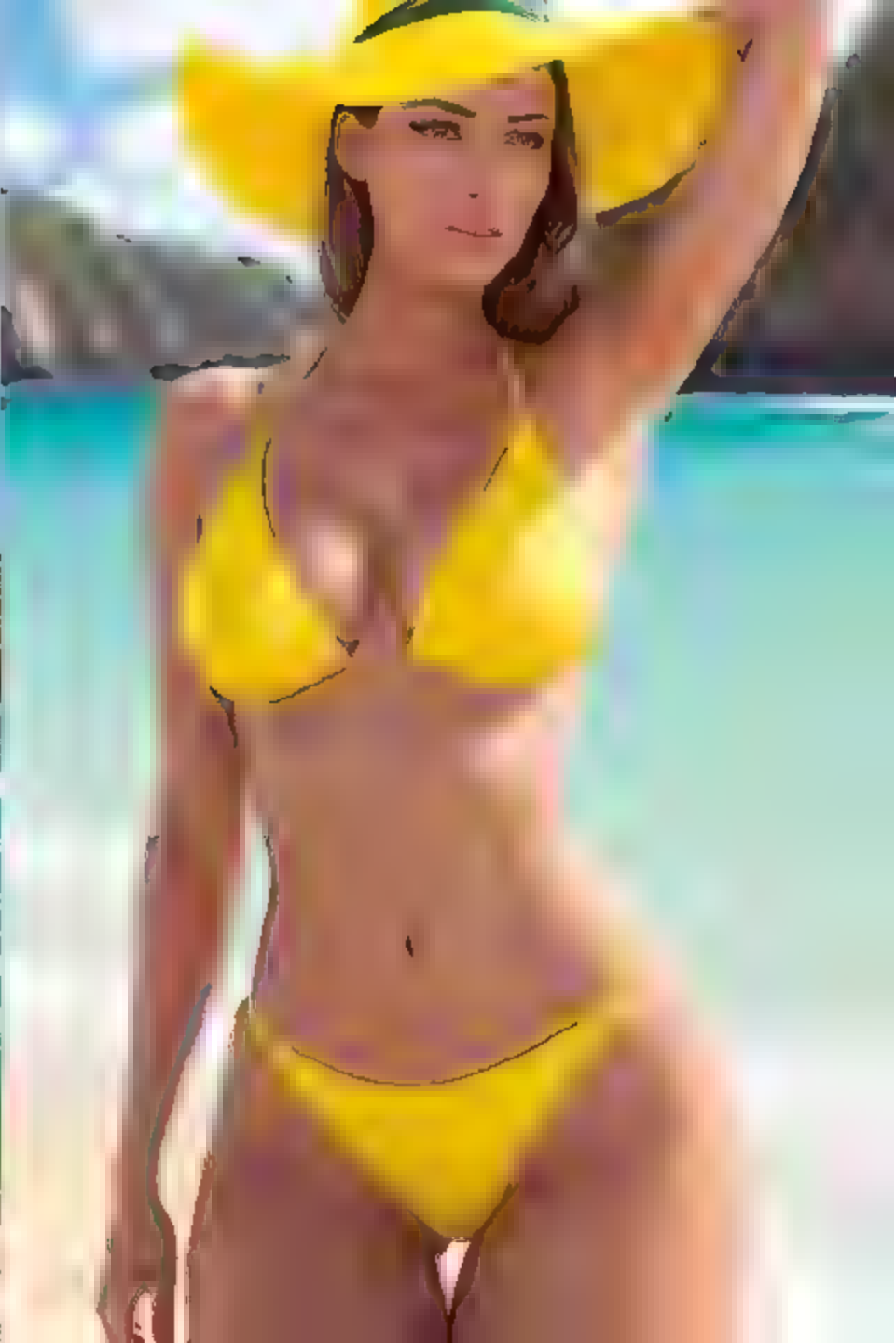
Bondi Beach has a commercial area along Campbell Parade and adjacent side streets, featuring many popular cafes, restaurants, and hotels, with views of the beach. Pacific Bondi Beach is a shopping centre that features Woolworths Metro, QT Hotel and 22 stores. It was built on the old Swiss Grand Hotel.

The Hotel Bondi is a landmark on Campbell Parade. It was built from 1915 to the 1920s and was designed by E. Lindsay Thompson. It combines Italianate, Federation and Free Classical elements and has been described as an "important landmark building in the Bondi Beach townscape." It has a state heritage listing.[40] The Beach Road Hotel, originally opened in 1956 and was formerly The Regis and prior to that The Rex, is on the corner of Glenayr Avenue and Beach Road.

Bondi Pavilion is a community cultural centre, located right on Bondi Beach, which features a theatre, gallery, rehearsal, meeting and function rooms, art workshop, and studios. Bondi Pavilion is the centre for major festivals performances throughout the year. It has a state heritage listing.

Numerous festivals and events such as the annual Miss Bondi beauty pageant have made Bondi Beach a popular destination among travellers. The beach has long captured the attention of poets including Les Murray, Joanne Burns and Brook Emery. The Vans Bowl-A-Rama skateboarding competition is held at the skate bowl in February every year.







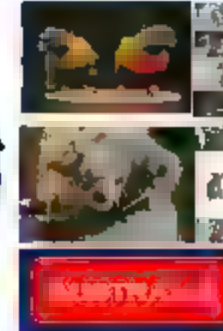






History of Australia every new post (English)
Free

The History of Australia Facebook group is the best Facebook group to join if you really want to learn Australian history.



HISTORY
OF
AUSTRALIA

The amount and high level of design of images and texts in 50 slideshows gives an idea of why you should join the group

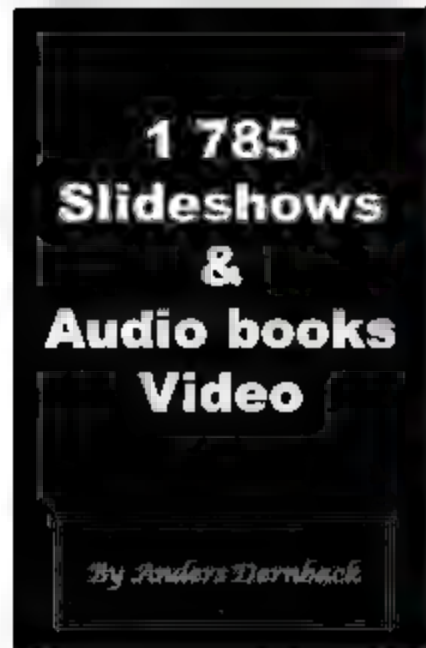
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VICTORIAN ARCHITECTURE

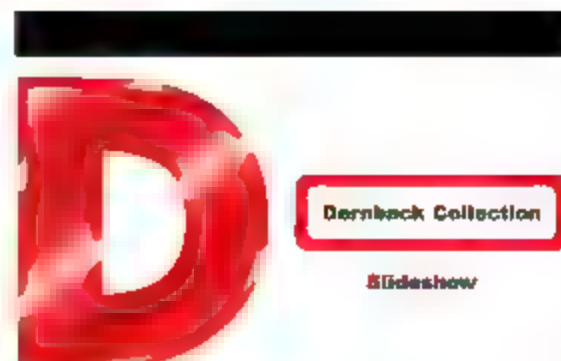


Queen
Mary of
Denmark



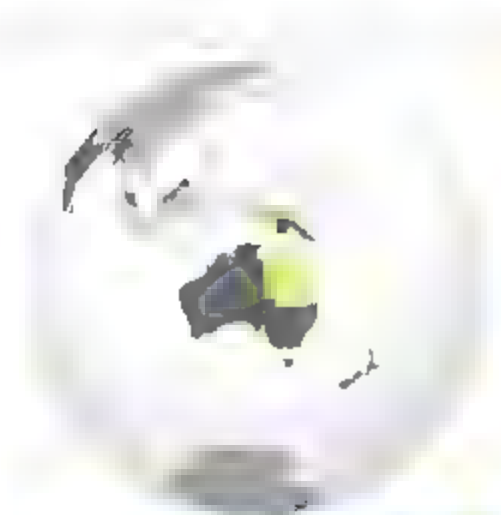


Slideshow Store 2023 December
Free



The Dernback Collection consists of a number of slideshows. These are produced with the computer program Power Point. The subject is often history. The design and layout of these slideshows is almost like a picture book. Text and images are mixed. The language is sometimes in Swedish and sometimes in English. [Storen Internet Archive](https://archive.org/details/dernback-collection)

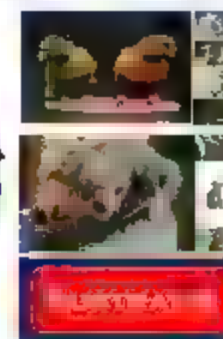
Kategorier Dernback Collection
Free



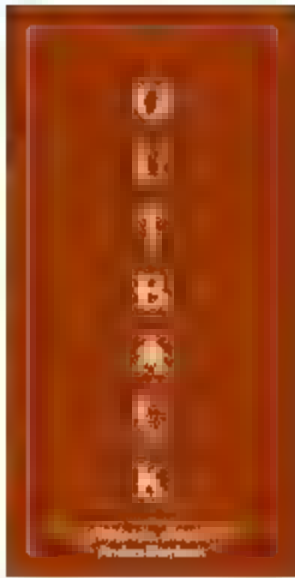
HISTORY OF QUEENSLAND



Australia's education chief has revealed that interest in the subject of history has declined for fifty years in a row.

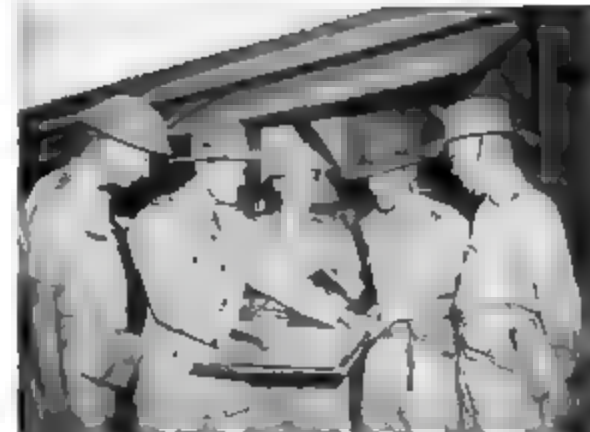
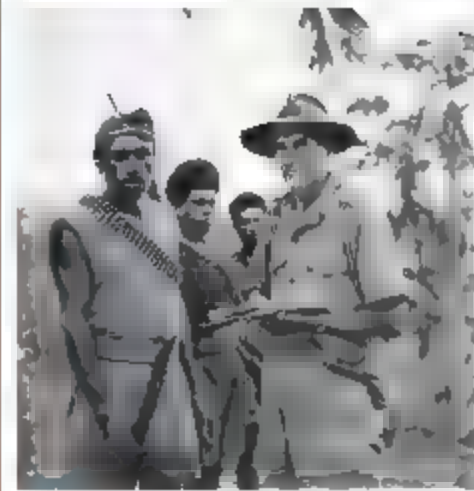


HISTORY
OF
AUSTRALIA



Outback (English)
100 US\$

GPT - 3 a free AI service wrote this story



The Unsung Heroes of Kokoda (English)
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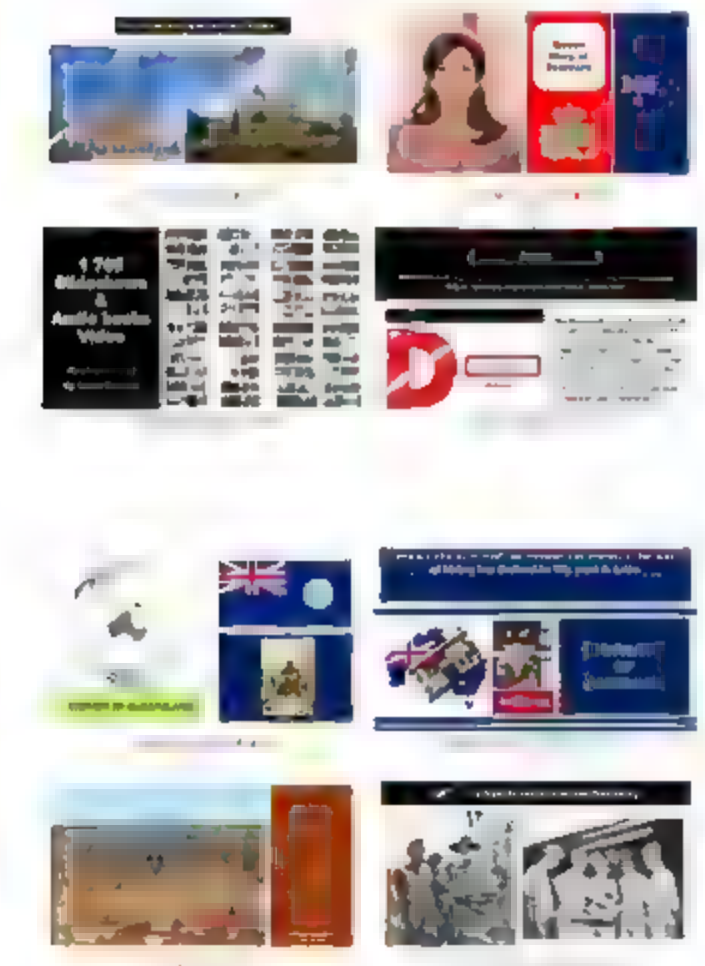


AUSTRALIA



History of Australia

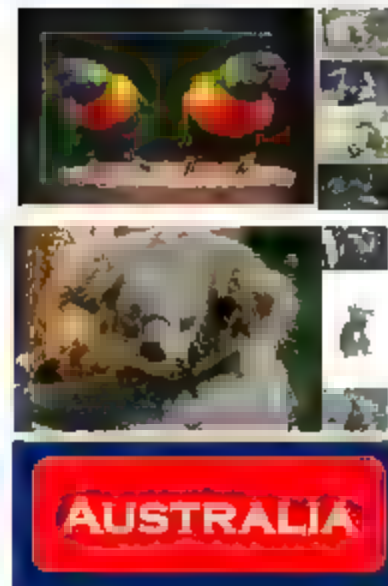
Offentlig grupp 27 medlemmar





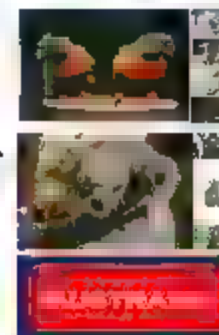
History of Australia





Australia (English)
1,00 US\$

MISSA INTE DENNA GRUPPEN OM DU GILLAR AUSTRALIEN



HISTORY
OF
AUSTRALIA

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/763644448380778>

Missa inte gruppen History of Australia (English)
Free

Ferdinand Magellan

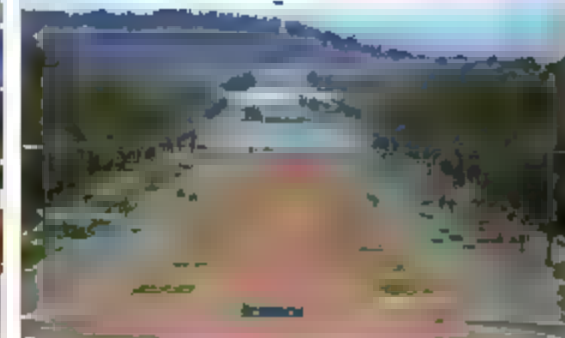
Vasco da Gama

James Cook

Christopher Columbus



CANBERRA



15 members and no reaction from a single member



HISTORY OF AUSTRALIA

Strange disinterest in showing appreciation.

Not devoted in the Facebook group History of Australia (English)
Free



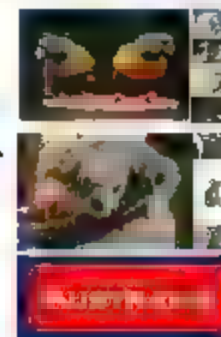
HISTORY OF SYDNEY



History of Sydney (English)
Free



CORONATION OF CHARLES III AND CAMILLA



HISTORY OF AUSTRALIA

Just see examples here. But interest is low. Interest has been declining for 50 years, say the authorities



HISTORY OF RAILWAY TRANSPORT IN AUSTRALIA



Text Wikipedia and slideshow Anders Darnbeck

History of Railway Transport in Australia (English)
1.00 US\$



ADA JEMIMA CROSSLEY

AUSTRALIAN MISCELLANY



Australian Miscellany
Various

A collection in celebration of 2012 Year of Reading Australia. Readers chose fiction, non fiction and poetry - we only asked that the readings should have some sort of Australian hook. So they can be by an Australian author, or about Australia, or just have a prominent bit of Australianess in the plot. Failing that: even being performed by Australians will do!

And that the works should be PD in Australia and the U.S.A

Introduction by Annise

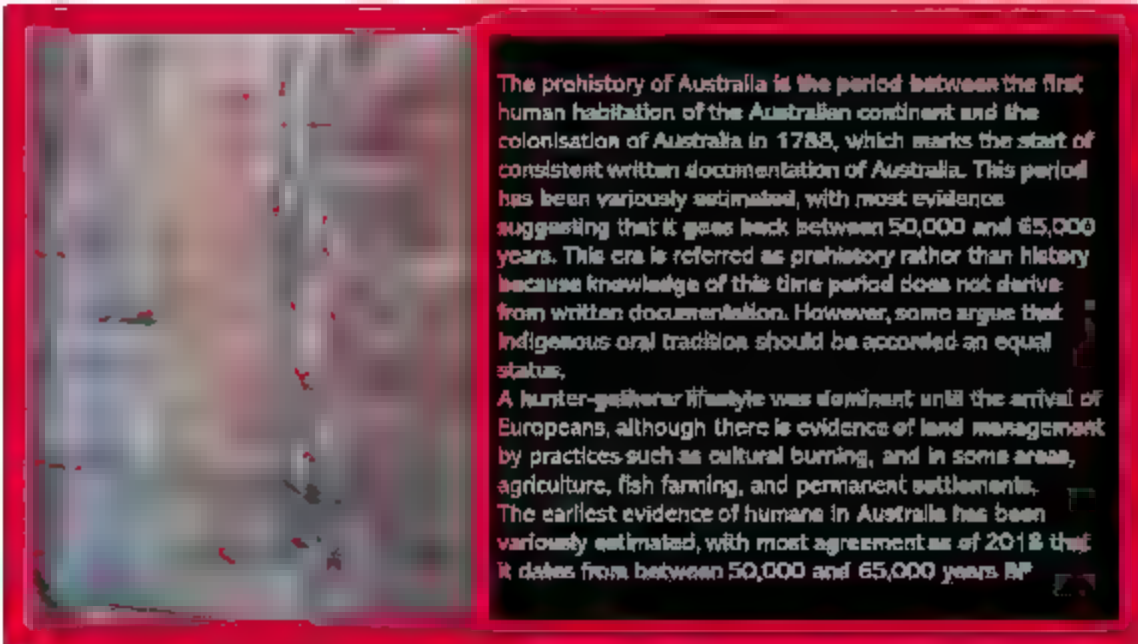
Running Time: 4:32:02

Free Audio Book

Australian Audio Book (English)
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TIMELINE AUSTRALIAN

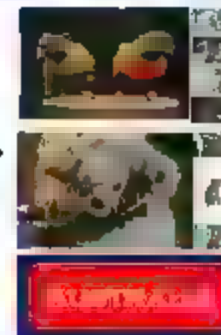
VERY EARLY HISTORY



Timeline very early Australian history (English)

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Right now the only Facebook group that writes about Australia's history from 65,000 years ago to today



HISTORY
OF
AUSTRALIA

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/763644448380778>

Best Facebook group History of Australia (English)

Free



Duyfken or Duijken, was a small ship built in the Dutch Republic. She was a fast, lightly armed ship probably intended for shallow water, small valuable cargoes, bringing messages, sending provisions, or privateering. The tonnage of Duijken has been given as 25-30 lasten (50-60 tons).

DUYFKEN

TORRES STRAIT ISLANDS



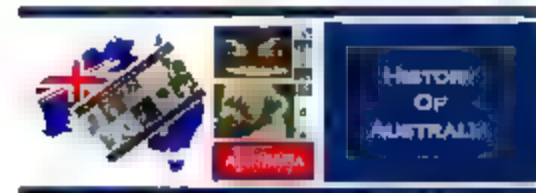
Spanish seaman Luis Vaz de Torres sailed through the Torres Strait between Australia and New Guinea along the latter's southern coast. Torres reported shoals, some of which may have been the northernmost atolls of the Great Barrier Reef. 1606



The Darks de of Australian History (English)
100 US\$

There were **21 550 500 Facebook users in Australia** in June 2022, which accounted for **81.1% of its entire population**.
And **not a single person did created** a new Facebook group named:
"History of Australia"

Made In Sweden
by Anders Dernback

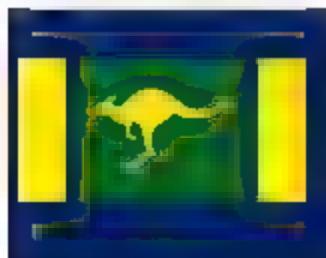


New Facebook group
21 March 2023

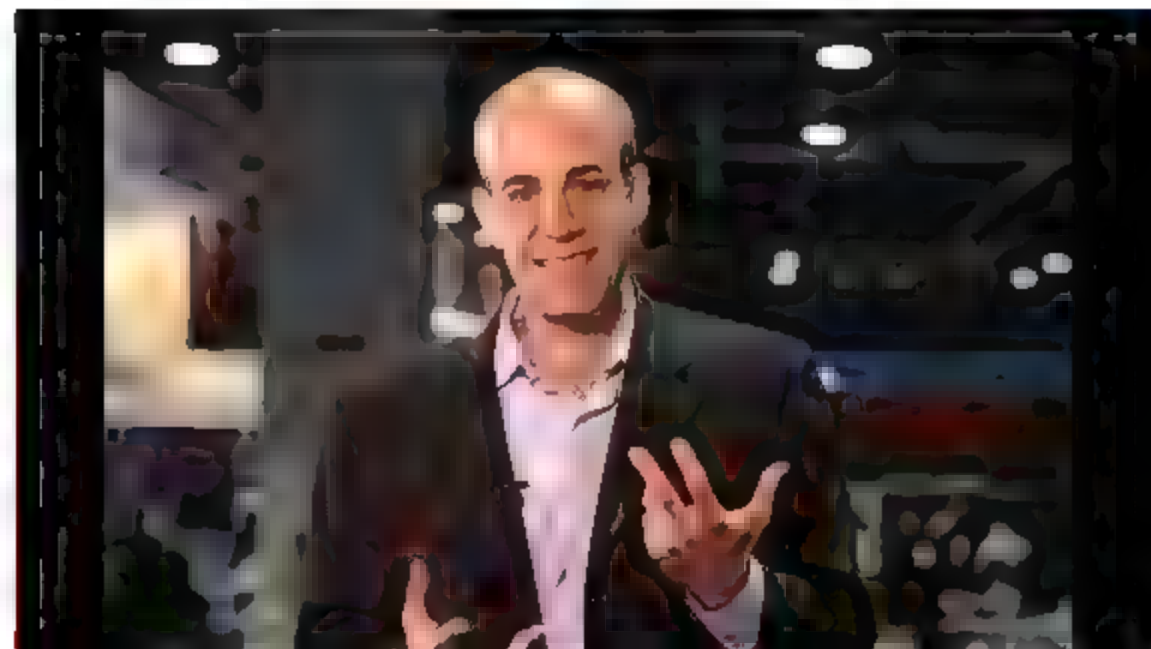
<https://www.facebook.com/groups/763644448380778/about>

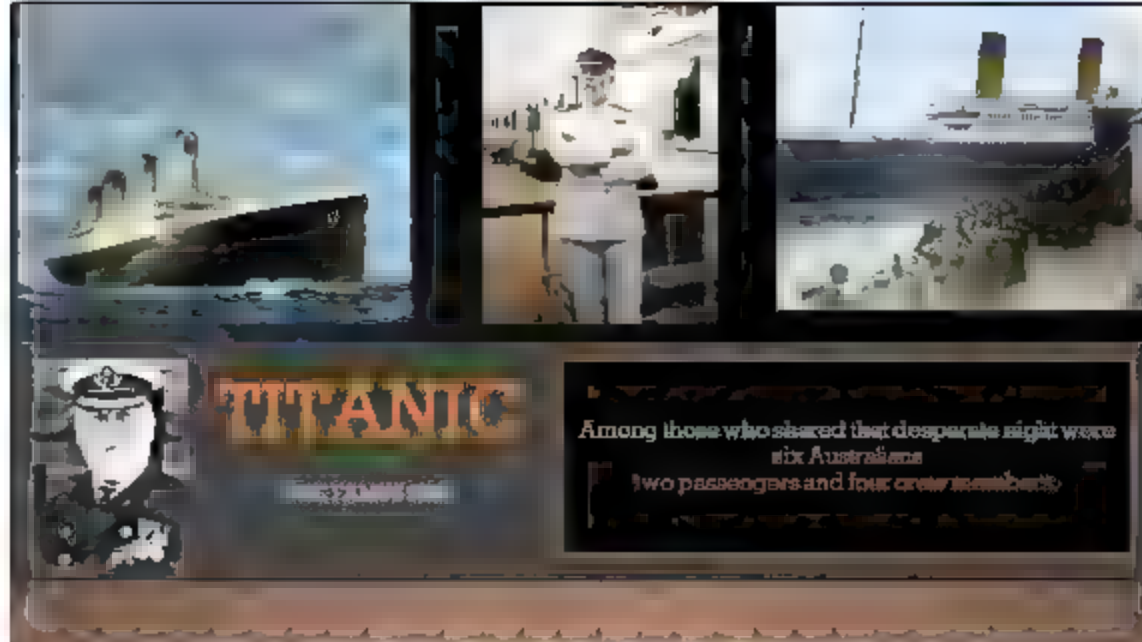
Join History of Australia (English)
Free

The release of the National Australian History Curriculum was announced on 11 October 2007. The 'Guide to the Teaching of Australian History in Years 9 and 10' can be accessed at <https://www.dest.gov.au/schools/australianhistory>



Institute of Advanced Studies
Don't know much about History





Titanic six persons from Australia (English)
100 US\$



At its height, the British Empire was the largest in history. This short volume traces its development through the long 18th century, from 1714 to the end of the Napoleonic Wars. Founded on the prosperity of Sir Robert Walpole's ministry (1721-1742), the Empire emerged from the Indian conquests of that gifted military amateur Lord Clive, and was extended under the leadership of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, who drove the English to victory in the Seven Years War (1756-1763). Surmounting the loss of the American colonies and twenty years of conflict with France, by the first quarter of the 19th century, the British navy master of the oceans, presided over an Empire upon which the sun never set. (Summary by Pamela Nagami, M.D.)

The making of The British Empire (Audio Book English)
Free



Running
Time: 10:36:54



This work provides a history of the early political, social, and economic development of Australia and New Zealand. Since both British colonies became independent countries in the 1900s, this work does not relate those events. NOTE: As this work was written by Victorian-era Australian authors, the attitudes conveyed regarding indigenous peoples are of that period and may offend some listeners today. (Summary by TriciaG)





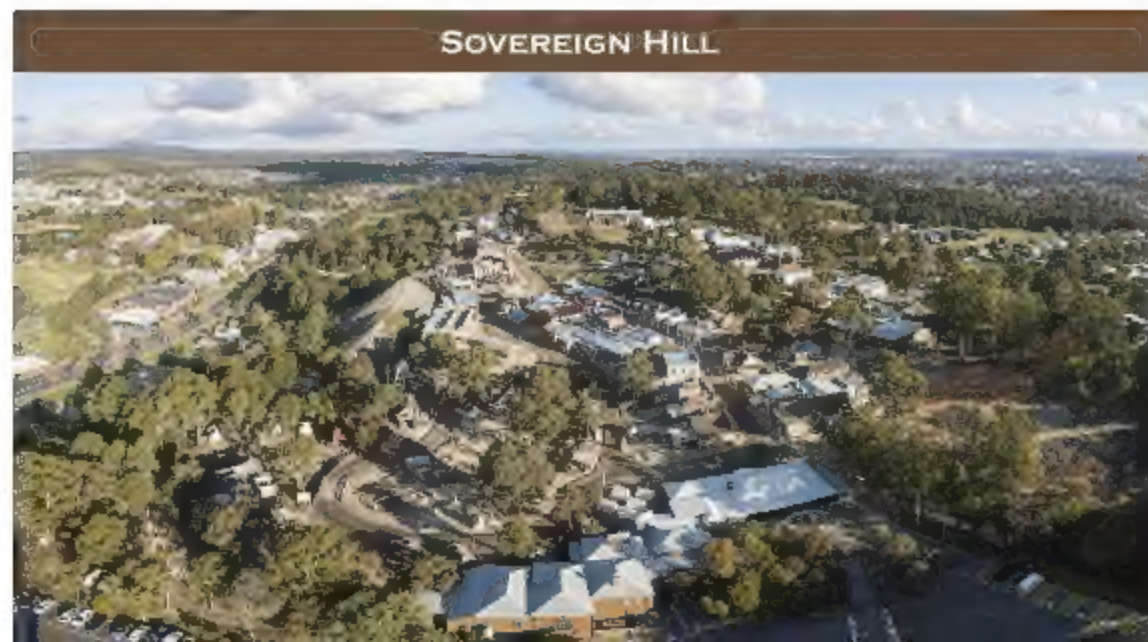
Convict in Australia (English)
1,00 US\$



What do Finnish people know about Australia and what do people in Australia with Finnish DNA and relatives from Finland know about Finnish history? Facebook does not have a group that tells the whole history of Australia. Well now a group has appeared with two members.



Finnish Australian history and Finnish history (English)
1,00 US\$



HISTORY OF



AUSTRALIA

History of Australia 1 (English)
1,00 US\$

DIET OF WORMS YEAR 1521 LUTHER AT THE DIET OF WORMS



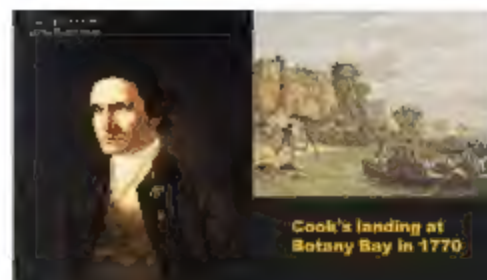
Theory of the Portuguese discovery of Australia (English)
Free

The Life of Captain James Cook
Arthur Octavius Kitson (1848 - 1915)

"In publishing a popular edition of my work, Captain James Cook, R.N., F.R.S., it has, of course, been necessary to condense it, but care has been taken to omit nothing of importance, and at the same time a few slight errors have been corrected, and some new information has been added, chiefly relating to the disposition of documents." - Summary by the author.

Genre(s): Biography & Autobiography, History

Language: English
Running Time: 11:43:18



"The Story of the Exploration of Australia is one which we cannot willingly let die. There are many reasons for keeping alive the remembrance of such heroic deeds. It is due to the memory of those men who took their lives in their hands, and, in many cases, laid their bones in the desert; it is an act of gratitude on our part, who have entered on their labours; and it is a kind of information indispensable to every Australian who desires to know the history of his country." - Summary from the Author's Preface



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First World War Centenary Prose Collection Vol. II
Various

This collection of non-fiction and fiction pieces is the second volume commemorating the First World War. The majority of the items, all chosen by the readers, are in English, but the collection also includes pieces in French and German.

Please note that some works are still protected by copyright in countries which observe copyright laws based on the author's date of death.

Most items were written during or shortly after the war, but one or two have been included for their relevance in other ways. For more information about each piece, please see this document (PDF format), which also shows the authors' dates of death. (Summary by Ruth Golding)
Genre(s): War & Military Fiction, War & Military
Language: Multilingual.

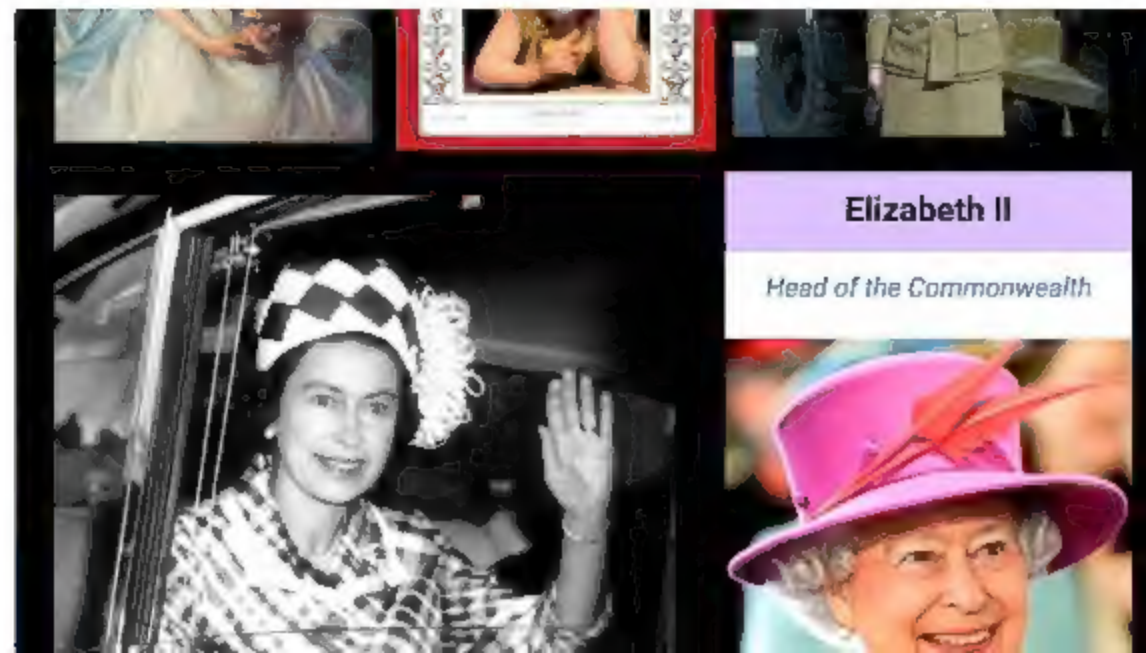
Running Time: 17:10:27 (50 Kapitel)



World War I (English book voice)
Free

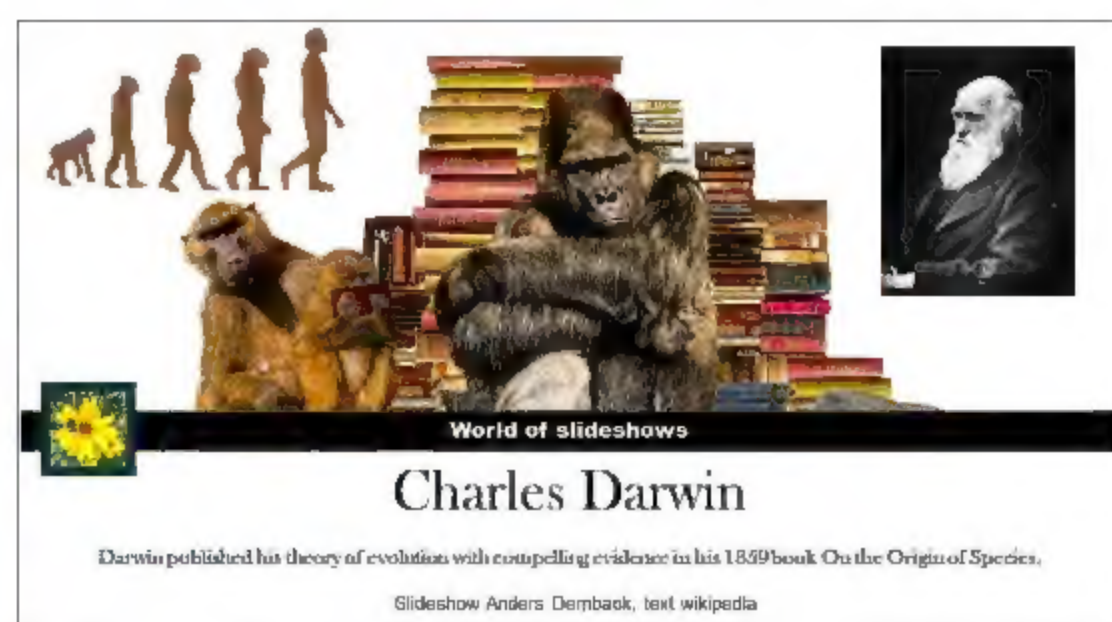


Janszoon Voyage (English)
Free





Batavia (English)
1,00 US\$



Charles Darwin (English)
1,00 US\$

